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REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN MAINE ELECTION APPEARS COMPLETE

William T. Haines Defeats
Governor Plaisted, Candidate
for a Second Term, by
a Plurality of Over 3500

MANY TOWNS NOT IN

Reports Indicate That Democrats
Have Elected Only
One Congressman in the
Four Districts of State

PORTLAND, Me.—Additional returns today indicate that the Republican victory in Monday's state election, in which the party won back the governorship and state auditorship and secured three of the four representatives in Congress, a majority of the county contests and a sufficient majority on a joint ballot in the Legislature to assure a Republican United States senator, is even more complete than was at first believed.

William T. Haines of Waterville, the Republican candidate, was elected Governor by a plurality of 3537 over Gov. Frederick W. Plaisted, Democratic candidate, of Augusta, the vote being, with 28 small towns missing, as follows:

Haines, Republican..... 70,072
Plaisted, Democrat..... 66,615
Two years ago the vote for Governor was as follows:

Bert M. Fernald, Republican..... 64,672
F. W. Plaisted, Democrat..... 73,425
The missing 28 towns threw, two years ago, 751 votes for the Republican candidate and 846 for the Democratic leader.

Representatives Asher C. Hinds, first district, and Frank E. Guernsey, fourth district, Republicans, were reelected by increased majorities, and Forrest Goodwin, Republican, supplanted Representative Samuel W. Gould, Democrat, in the third district. The Democratic candidate in the second district, Representative D. J. McGillicuddy, was reelected, and five Democratic sheriffs were successful.

The new Legislature will stand, on a joint ballot, 94 Republicans and 78 Democrats, with 10 districts yet to report. The new Senate will be made up of 22 Republicans and eight Democrats, with one district missing. The House will be composed of 72 Republicans and 70 Democrats, with nine districts missing.

This majority will be sufficient to elect former Congressman Edwin C. Burleigh of Augusta for the full term beginning next March as United States senator, in place of Senator Obadiah Gardner, who was appointed to succeed the late William P. Frye.

Among the interesting county contests was the victory of Sheriff Frank Thompson in Somerset county, a Democrat who defeated a former Democrat who had left the party but was taken up by the Republicans of the county as their candidate. As in many other counties of the state, the prohibition question was of paramount importance in this contest, and a factor in returning the Republicans to power.

The Republicans used state issues entirely as the weapons of attack on the Democrats and refused to be drawn into any discussion of national affairs. The progressive element of the Republicans was in full control of the party machinery, but, with the approval of Colonel Roosevelt, the split was postponed until after Monday's election. Many of the leading state speakers in the campaign announced Monday night that they were no longer in the Republican ranks, but would take the stump immediately for Colonel Roosevelt for President.

The Republican organization was able to bring out a greater vote for Mr. Haines than was given for Mr. Fernald, the party candidate who was defeated two years ago.

The Democratic vote for Governor Plaisted showed a falling off from that of 1910, which was particularly marked during the earlier part of the tabulation of the returns Monday night.

COLORADO PRIMARIES HELD
DENVER, Col.—State wide primaries were held in Colorado today by Democrats and Republicans. Full state tickets will be nominated and two state officers and congressmen named.

MR. GUILD ON BOARD LINER NEARING BOSTON

Cunarder Laconia With Russian Ambassador Will Dock
Tomorrow Soon After Cretic Makes Landing —
Officials Ready to Handle 4000 Passengers

Tomorrow promises to be one of the busiest days that the local customs and immigration officials have experienced in the history of the port.

Two ocean liners are expected to reach the harbor within a few hours of each other, each bringing about 2000 passengers. It is said that the total number of passengers, 4113, is perhaps the largest number ever brought to Boston within such a short time.

The Cunarder Laconia is bringing 378 saloon, 342 second cabin and 1401 steerage passengers from Liverpool and Queenstown, while the White Star liner Cretic has on board 220 saloon, 60 second cabin and 1712 steerage, from Mediterranean ports.

Aboard the Laconia is Ambassador

Curtis Guild, American minister to Russia. Before sailing he said he was on a vacation and that no political significance attached to his trip.

Every available man in the immigration and customs departments will be on hand to facilitate the inspection of baggage, and the examination of immigrants. About half of the force will go to the White Star pier in Charlestown and the others to the Cunard wharf in East Boston.

At 7 a. m. today, the Laconia was 506 miles east of Boston lightship and Captain Irvine stated he would dock about 3 p. m. Wednesday. The wireless from the Cretic states that she was 580 miles east of the light at 3 p. m. Monday and probably would dock about noon tomorrow.

MERRY-GO-ROUND AT PLAYGROUND



This is only one of the forms of amusement for the children at the Randolph street reservation.

SCHOOLCHILDREN GIVE A PROGRAM OF GAMES AT RANDOLPH GROUND

The children of the Randolph street playground, today gave an extensive program of games, dances and special work accomplished this summer under the direction of M. C. Knapp, play leader. The playground is at Randolph and Albany streets and has proved popular this year, the merry-go-round being particularly well liked.

Commencing with a march the children soon break up into groups for two sets of ring games: "Soldier Boy," "Oats," "Did You Ever See a Lassie?" and "There Is Some One in the Cellar." The girls then take part in a game of "Drop the Handkerchief" while the boys play "Dodge Ball."

After a few games of "Volley Ball," a little dramatic sketch called "Snow White" is given. Then groups of the children form for their pretty folk dances, "Hickory Dickory Dock," "I See You," "Lassie Dance," and "The Carousel."

Relay races, German bat ball, a rope quoits race by the girls and a potato race engaged in by the boys are followed by more folk dances. The champion baseball teams of the summer are then presented with badges befitting their positions. The exhibition closes with a tableau, "The Star Spangled Banner."

WOMEN RESCUED IN WEST END FIRE

Two women and seven children were rescued from the second and third stories of the brick dwelling at 37 Minot street, West End, when fire started in the building this morning.

The damage amounted to \$1500. The building is owned by Mrs. James Goldman, who lives on Minot street.

HAYWOOD IS DUE HERE THURSDAY TO ASSIST HOTEL MEN ON STRIKE

Conference Arranged by Mr.
Pierce of Whipple Company
Ends When He Refuses
to Recognize Union

BOTH SIDES FIRM

Organizer Declares After
Meeting That the Workers
Would Not Be the Ones to
Give in to End the Trouble

William D. Haywood, strike leader for the I. W. W., will arrive in Boston Thursday to aid in directing the hotel workers' strike in Boston, according to a statement made today at the waiters' headquarters, 724 Washington street.

Mr. Haywood comes three days ahead of the time he was expected, as he was announced to come here Sunday to speak on the common at the mass meeting in the interests of Joseph Eitor and Arturo Giovannitti. Mr. Haywood will try to draw close together the International Hotel Workers Union and the Industrial Workers of the World. He will speak at headquarters Thursday evening.

Edgar Pierce, manager of the J. R. Whipple Company's properties, the Touraine and Young's hotels and the Parker house, met former employees of the Parker house in Gilbert hall, Tremont Temple, today and told them that he would take them back as individuals and sign contracts with them as such, but that he would not treat with the union officials.

In answer to his question as to whether they were prepared to come back under those conditions the employees said: "No," and the meeting ended, the employees going to their headquarters on Washington street to confer.

At the close of this meeting Edward Blochinger, general organizer of the International Hotel Workers Union, said: "There is no chance for a compromise. Somebody has got to yield, and I don't think it will be the hotel workers."

The hall was hired for the meeting this morning by Mr. Pierce. This is said to be the first time in Boston an employer has hired a public meeting place for conference with his former employees to settle a condition of working terms.

The 200 strikers, including 50 women, greeted Mr. Pierce with applause at 10 o'clock this morning. Within the hall were only the employees of the Parker house, union officials and press representatives being excluded.

Mr. Pierce told the strikers upon just what terms he would take them back and make contracts with them, but he maintained his position that he would on no condition recognize the union officials. He refused to take up the situation at the other Whipple houses as requested by the employees, confining the conference to the Parker house alone. The Touraine had been provided for and Youngs hotel was being taken care of, he said. The meeting closed at 10:40.

Union officials have sent a letter to the management of the Hotel Lenox demanding that an agreement made last week be carried out by the employees, alleging that this is not being done.

The hotel workers have arranged for a mass meeting in Faneuil hall tomorrow evening. They expect to hold a parade from their headquarters to the hall.

Local 80 of the Industrial Hotel Workers, which is affiliated with the A. F. of L., will hold a mass meeting Wednesday evening to decide whether or not it will join with International Hotel Workers in their strike.

Edward Blochinger has declared that he will see Mayor Fitzgerald and ask him to aid the employees in their demands.

Following is the complete list of additional demands submitted at the meeting with President Pierce this forenoon: Girls in all departments to receive an increase of wages of \$2 per month, one day off each week with pay and not to (Continued on page four, column five)

CITY SCHOOLS READY FOR OPENING SESSION

"Everything is in readiness for the opening of the Boston schools tomorrow," said Franklin B. Dyer, the new superintendent of schools, today. "The schoolhouse commission has put the buildings in better condition than ever before, the school committee has brought its work into shape and now it is for the parents to make this the most successful school year in the history of the city."

Dr. Dyer said that to get the most benefit from the schools the parents should cooperate with the teachers in every way. By voting more money to the schools than ever before and increasing the salaries of teachers, he said, Boston shows its appreciation of the work of the school department, and now the parents should cooperate with the teachers to secure even better results than in the past.

Dr. Dyer paid a tribute to Boston teachers. He spoke also of the efficiency of the janitor service, which had placed each building in readiness.

Tomorrow morning the superintendent will visit the more crowded buildings. He says he is well pleased with his interview with Mayor Fitzgerald regarding the home and the school.

The superintendent of schools in New York city, W. H. Maxwell, called upon Dr. Dyer Monday and discussed the question of promotions. Dr. Dyer is considering Mayor Fitzgerald's plan to use a portion of the appropriation for the extended use of school buildings to establish classes for education of adults. Such classes, it is intended, shall include the teaching of political science and civil government by experts.

Joseph A. Reddy, master of the Blackstone school district, has been transferred to the mastership of the Oliver Wendell Holmes school to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of M. E. Fitzgerald. Frederick W. Shattuck takes Mr. Reddy's place in the Blackstone district.

As an informal welcome to Dr. Dyer, Frederick P. Fish, chairman of the state board of education, tendered a luncheon to the new superintendent.

MEXICAN FEDERALS BATTLE WITH REBELS NEAR THE TEXAS LINE

(By the United Press)

MEXICO CITY.—A battle between federal troops and rebels was reported today at Ojinaga. Government officials received messages saying the bullets were flying across the frontier, endangering the citizens of the American town of Presidio.

General Salazar's rebel force, the commandant at Agua Prieta reports, is marching on that place with a strong force of rebels. The town is opposite Douglas, Ariz.

ALPINE, Tex.—Telephone communication was established between Alpine and Presidio today and it was learned the rebel attack on Ojinaga opposite Presidio was resumed shortly after daylight. Ojinaga is being raked by a heavy fire from two sides, three rapid fire guns being used by the rebels. Presidio's population fled to the hills. The rebels number about 500 and the federal garrison is about 300.

EL PASO, Texas.—Armed rebels crossed the New Mexico line yesterday and are today moving towards Lordsburg, N. M., looting American ranches as they proceed, according to a report received here. Poses of 25 Americans armed and mounted left Lordsburg to drive back the rebels.

WASHINGTON.—Army officers on the Mexican border reported to the war department today their belief that the activities of the Orozco and Salazar rebel bands in that quarter were designed to induce the Madero government to send large forces of federal troops to the northern part of Mexico and weaken the garrisons in the central and southern sections. This, they say, would give the rebels a chance to make a hurried march southward to capture Mexico City. Brigadier-General Steevers in a despatch says the rebels are collecting large quantities of arms, ammunition, clothing, dynamite and horses in evident preparation for a campaign to the southward.

REVOLUTION OVER IN NICARAGUA?

WASHINGTON.—Read Admiral Southard, in command of the American forces at Nicaragua, informed the navy department today that the revolution there was over.

MAJOR ARNOLD RETIRES

WASHINGTON.—Maj. Daniel W. Arnold, quartermaster's department, U. S. A., stationed at St. Paul, was retired today. The retirement of Major Arnold leaves Col. John M. Clem now the only civil war officer on the active list.

HEAD OF COTTON EXCHANGE IN NEW YORK ADDRESSES EXPERTS

NEW LONDON, Conn.—At today's business session of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers George W. Neville, president of the New York cotton exchange, spoke on the "Spinning Values of Different Grades of Cotton"; S. W. Flesheim of Cleveland, O., on "Dustproof and Waterproof Mill Flooring"; and J. A. Jefferson Hayes of Letchworth, Hertfordshire, England, on "Lithographic Process of Cotton Printing."

President Edwin Farnham Greene of Boston laid special stress on the relation of the employer and the employee and the effect of politics and the tariff on the cotton industry.

"The fundamental conditions of our industry," he said, "have not changed radically in the past few years except in the largely increased proportion of foreign-born operatives."

"We have heard much of late to the effect that the wage system is becoming obsolete and the employees should own the tools and machinery with which they work. I personally believe that for practical purposes it is useless to consider any other system than the wage system."

"The program of the radical Socialists may some day commend itself to thinking people, but this is too remote for practical consideration."

President Greene said he felt called upon to discuss them, "although," he added, "I fully appreciate that politics is an extremely dangerous thing to discuss."

"It is perhaps unfortunate that the textile industry is so dependent on the protective tariff. Whether we shall ever be in a position to be independent of it is a question. For the present, at least, we are facing an inevitable tariff revision, which if done wisely can only help the stockholders and operatives alike."

"On the other hand, any radical reduction, which would seriously disturb the present conditions, would, I sincerely believe, be most disastrous to our industry and the country at large."

BANKERS' PRESIDENT SPEAKS FOR ALDRICH SCHEME ON CURRENCY

Declares in Annual Address
at Detroit That Association
Should Again Go on Record
as Favoring Bill

SESSION IS OPENED

Uniform Laws for Safeguarding of Commercial
Paper and Board of Arbitration Also Discussed

DETROIT, Mich.—With more than 4000 delegates in attendance, the first business session of the annual convention of the American Bankers Association was called to order today by William Livingstone, the president. Governor Osborne and local bankers delivered addresses of welcome.

Mr. Livingstone in his address made a demand that the association continue to support the Aldrich currency scheme, which it endorsed a year ago.

Continuing, he said: "It seems to me imperative that we should, if possible, take immediate action on this subject. I most earnestly urge that every effort be made to further the passage of a good banking and currency bill. The currency commission's attention should be directed to the work of urging Congress to action at their next session. The commission's action should be supplemented and aided by the association members throughout the country. They should be asked to take the subject up with their congressional representatives in order that prompt and favorable action may be obtained on the plan submitted by the national monetary commission. In other words, the association should 'stand by its guns' in this important matter in the fullest sense of the word and should continue to support the bill as previously recommended and should again go on record as favoring its adoption."

President Livingstone referred to the newest departure of the association, the committee on agriculture and financial development and education appointed at the New Orleans convention, and discussed the importance of this movement, and the fact that it has been instrumental in a number of states in bringing about an agreeable change in educational institutions.

Secretary Farnsworth in his annual report said that on Aug. 31, 1912, the membership of the association was 13,321 banks—an increase of 1251 over the year before and an increase of 4072 within five years. The increase for August was 433.

The annual report of Thomas B. Patton told of the progress of the work to get legislation for adequate bills of lading through Congress, and praised the Pomerehne bill, passed by the Senate and now in the House. He proposed that the association favor a plan for the enactment of uniform laws regulating the collection and safeguarding of commercial paper. He also favored the establishment of a board of arbitration to settle disputes between members and avoid litigation.

GOVERNOR WILSON LEAVES FOR TALK TO WAR VETERANS

TRENTON, N. J.—Governor Wilson arrived here from New York shortly before noon. The Governor almost missed his Atlantic City train in New York. He stayed at the Collingwood with his brother, Joseph R. Wilson, and arrived at the train on the run just before it pulled out. He left this afternoon to attend the Spanish war veterans' convention at Atlantic City.

Governor Wilson participated in three conferences in New York Monday, made four speeches, helped to organize a Pure Food League, and visited William F. McCombs, national chairman and chairman of the campaign committee, at Flushing, L. I.

In the evening Governor Wilson was the guest of the New York Press Club at a dinner given in his honor, and during the day found time to work out the itinerary of the western tour on which he is to start next Sunday.

Governor Wilson on Wednesday will go to Syracuse, where he is to appear Thursday. The national committee has closed a contract for a special combination club car for the use of Governor Wilson from now until election day.

HIGHWAY CONTRACT AWARDED

Thomas Whelan & Co. of Wollaston were awarded the contract to build a section of state highway in the towns of Rehoboth and Swansea for \$10,614 by the state highway commission today. The highest bidder was L. C. Carchia of Boston, whose bid was \$14,278.50.

THE LATIN-AMERICAN PAGE PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY IS OF GREAT VALUE TO EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS ENGAGED IN SOUTH AMERICAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN TRADE. THOSE AMONG YOUR FRIENDS HAVING BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WITH THAT SECTION WHO DO NOT SEE THIS PAGE OF THE MONITOR REGULARLY MAY BE INTERESTED IN SOME ITEM YOU COULD MARK FOR THEM

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ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders
WASHINGTON—First Lieut. T. W. Jackson, medical corps, relieved duty at Ft. Washington, Md., and will proceed to his home, San Francisco; First Lieut. L. Felker, second cavalry, is relieved at the Walter Reed General Hospital, and will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., and report to the president of the examining board at that post.

Navy Orders
Rear Admiral J. R. Edwards, detached general inspector of machinery, Philadelphia, Sept. 19, 1912, to president of board of inspection for shore stations.
Lieut.-Commander R. L. Berry, detached naval war college, conclusion of summer conference, Sept. 28, 1912, to naval academy, Annapolis, Md.
Lieut.-Commander F. R. Naile, detached the New Hampshire, home, wait orders.
Lieut. W. A. Hall, detached naval war college, conclusion of summer conference, Sept. 28, 1912, to naval academy, Annapolis, Md.
Lieut. W. E. Eberle, detached naval war college, conclusion of summer conference, Sept. 28, 1912, to navy yard, Charleston, S. C.
Lieut. A. S. Wadsworth, Jr., detached naval war college, conclusion of summer conference, Sept. 28, 1912, to temporary duty bureau of navigation.
Lieut. R. M. Brainerd, detached the Louisiana, to the Missouri.
Lieut. (junior grade) R. R. Mann, detached naval war college, conclusion of summer conference, Sept. 28, 1912, to naval academy, Annapolis, Md.
Lieut. (junior grade) S. W. Cake, to charge the new recruiting station, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Lieut. (junior grade) Joseph Baer, detached the New Hampshire, home, wait orders.
Lieut. (junior grade) P. H. McCreary, detached the Missouri, to the Louisiana.
Ensign Lambert Lamberton, detached the Missouri, to one month's leave.
Medical Inspector L. W. Curtis, detached the naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I., to navy recruiting station, Boston, Mass.
Surgeon R. T. Orvis, detached the Alabama, home, wait orders.
Surgeon H. D. Wilson, detached navy recruiting station, Boston, Mass., to the Alabama.

Waiting List of City Club Remains After 100 Members Added
In order to be able to meet the demand of new applicants, the membership limit of the Boston City Club has been raised to 3300, an increase of 100 members. Despite the raising of the limit the club still has a long waiting list.

Although the club's civic and social activities ceased through the summer, the attendance at the clubhouse has been large.

The approaching close of the fiscal year, it is reported, finds the outlook for speedy action on a new building excellent. The project will be agitated and brought to a final decision within a few weeks.

No site has been decided upon definitely, but it is certain that the clubhouse will be located somewhere on the slopes of Beacon hill.

A special dinner and celebration are being arranged for Dec. 10 to mark the seventh anniversary. At that time figures will be made public showing a growth of the club far in excess of what its founders expected.

On Nov. 15 a new president will be elected in place of David F. Tilley, whose third term will expire by limitation on that date. Eight members of the executive committee of 24 members will be elected at the same time.

Station at Green Street Is Ready
Everything is in readiness for the opening tomorrow of the new Green-street station between Eggleston square and Forest Hills terminal on the Forest Hills elevated extension. The station will accommodate an estimated population of about 10,000 in Jamaica Plain, and will give a new means of quick approach from the city to Franklin park.

The new station is one of the tallest and most monumental in appearance of the elevated system. It is on Washington street at the intersection of Green street from the west and Glen road from the east.

The station is in the shape of a square, 60 feet on a side and with a total height of 44 feet.

High Odd Fellow at Gloucester
GLOUCESTER—J. R. Craig, past grand master of the I. O. O. F. of the maritime provinces of Canada, who has been attending the Grand lodge of Massachusetts, made a visit to this city, Monday as the guest of Ocean lodge.

He was met on his arrival by a reception committee consisting of Samuel E. Curtis, Charles A. Russell, Charles D. Brown, John A. Hawson, James E. Tolman and others. They took the visitor on an auto drive through Magnolia, Annisquam, Rockport and the back shore.

Rifle Team Off for Palma Shoot
SEAGIRT, N. J.—Chosen to represent the United States at the rifle shooting competition Sept. 14 for the Palma international trophy, 12 men winning the honors of the Seagirt tournament left late Monday for Ottawa, Can.

Of the members of the party, other than the team officers, eight will be selected as shooting members, two as alternates and the other two as coaches.

PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Fort Hill square is, next to the common, the oldest public space in the city and is of highly attractive appearance, tall poplars adding much to its beauty.

A recent view of Fort Hill square shows that the erection of the tall new business block at Oliver and High streets, instead of marring the effect, fits admirably into the landscape of this—next to the common—the oldest public space in Boston.

SONG COLLECTING IN HEBRIDES

Fascination of Delvings in Remote Corners of Scottish Celtdom Is Described by Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser

Visits paid to remote Hebridean islands in search of Celtic songs are described for the Monitor by Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser in the following article:

(Special to the Monitor)
"Nothing can equal the delicious sadness of Celtic melodies." Add the remote Hebridean islands, when I first visited them some years since in search of songs, seemed themselves to be mere visionary reflections of a long forgotten past. "Far had I travelled," as a singer of Scots songs with my father David Kennedy and "mickle had I seen" before I set foot for the first time on the little isle of Eriskay in the western sea, but never before had I been so strangely stirred. Was it the racial memory stirring within me, or merely the uncanny Patmos-like beauty of sky and sea, linked with life that showed itself as simple on the material side as it proved to be rich in that of traditional and legendary lore?

Born a Scots Celt, cradled in Scots folk-song and nurtured in its practice, I had been fired by Duconday's fine collection of the Celtic songs of Brittany to attempt a like collection in the remote corners of Scottish Celtdom and I began my work on an autumn evening, landed ashore from a fishing smack by island fishermen who, bound for the fishing ground that night, could not wait for deep enough water to enter the small harbor and so landed me at the first convenient point.

Isle Is Like Gull's Nest
Described as "a mere sea-gull's nest," this rocky isle, with drifted sand in its hollows, sheltered some 500 fisher folk who there built themselves be-hive cottages from the rock and turf. In land produce always poor, they were in sea-produce always affluent. Having no roads, no carts, no wheelbarrows, they fetched and carried all burdens in creels on their own backs, or in paniers on the flanks of small ponies.

The quern, or handmill; the cas-crom, or foot-plough; the hand-loom and spinning-wheel were still in common use and the folk still sang at their work. And in the weeks that I spent on the island, on my first visit I made many friends and heard many beautiful songs. For I too could sing Gaelic songs and the folks knew that I loved and understood them. And my own research work helped again to recirculate many an old song among the folks themselves and thus to perpetuate the tradition.

I noted such as appealed most strongly to myself (every collector has his own affinities) and when I brought back the harvest to the mainland I found it so highly appreciated that I was encouraged to return again and again to the quest.

On a second visit I carried a phonograph, into which the faintest of old voices would sing for the joy of hearing her own voice come back to her and this helped me to secure accurate records of elusive grace notes and subtle variants of airs as sung to the different verses of a song. For the music of folksong which has not been committed to paper is never stereotyped. And the art of consciously varying a short frequently repeated musical theme is much cultivated by the women who act as leaders in

the communal labor songs. This is particularly noticeable at the waulkings. At these gatherings (or "bees") for the fulling or shrinking of the home-woven tweeds and blankets, 10 to 20 women, seated on either side of a long improvised table, must work in rhythmic accord. To this end many short-verse songs with delightfully alluring rhymical refrains have been in use from time immemorial, and one or two women in every neighborhood are famed for their knowledge and skill in the singing of these. The leaders give out verse and refrain, and the refrain, sometimes in alternately short and long form, is repeated with zest by all the workers.

It is in the singing of the solo verse that the clever craftswoman has the chance to display her musical skill in variations on a given theme. I tried in vain last summer at a never-to-be-forgotten waulking in a barn in the isle of Barra, to make note of all the simple yet effective variations made on a five-note theme by an old woman upwards of 70. These women were taught in their youth by their mothers and grandmothers who inherited the tradition and who consciously practised and passed it on.

Clan Songs Are Rare

From the little rocky islet of Mingulay, still farther south, I got some rare clan songs. These ecstatic clan eulogies we mostly ascribe to women and there was a famous bardess in Mingulay some centuries ago. Disappointed that I could not land on the island (it is impossible in certain currents even in summer) I was overjoyed to find one of the best Mingulay singers on a neighboring isle. I shall never forget her voice, face and bearing, expressive alike of independence, gaiety and strength, nor the latent capacity for fierce joy to be seen in the eyes of those people who live in a world of wind and wave turmoil on lonely ocean rocks, where the air sweeps with intoxicating energy and swiftness and the sea beats with fascinating defiance.

The folk of the island of Benbecula on the other hand are not sea-faring. This island, lying as it does, between the dangerous sea-fords that in a way cut it off from the outside world, is surrounded by too shallow a sea to afford safe fishing ground and the folk there live by herding cattle and weaving cloth. And here I had the good fortune to penetrate still further into the past.

Heroic Tales Resung

I came upon a singer of the old heroic tales, of a type supposed long since to have passed away, an old man who could sing the versed rhymes anent Ossian and Finn and the Fayne from Monday morning to Saturday night without repeating himself. From him I got the traditional methods of heroic chanting, which I hope soon to publish and from his gudewife I noted some fine labor songs which I intend to add to those already published. But the old man would not tolerate the singing of secular labor songs when in a mood for the sacred heroic lays and expressed his disapproval by taking up his staff and going out to join his cattle on the green machar.

In the conserving social order of these isles, songs of many different strata have been preserved. The earlier, elemental in character, consisting of repetitions of

one short strongly marked "motif," like that of the "fire music" in the "Waulkure." In others again the repetition of some strongly characteristic motive holds the song together and fascinates you, the repetitions being strung together on strands, by recitative-like sentences, or on more formalized but still judiciously subordinated phrases.

The use of the phonograph has proved to me that living folk-song is as subtly varied in its manifestations as any other organic form and that, as no two leaves from the same tree are alike, so no two verses of a song are exactly alike, when sung by a truly gifted Hebridean folk-singer.

COOPERATIVE MEAT STORES ARE REOPENED

Cooperative meat stores in the West End and Brockton reopened for business today with large supplies of meat obtained from the new abattoir established by the cooperative committee in Lawrence. For the last 10 days these stores have been closed because of the failure of the committee and the wholesalers to come to terms. The other two shops in Malden and Chelsea will continue to sell meat supplied by the wholesalers until the agreement is at an end. Then their supplies will be shipped direct from Lawrence.

Two agents have been appointed by the cooperative men to call upon the big cattle dealers in the Middle West and make arrangements to have stock sent to the new abattoir.

REGISTRATION BY WARDS IS OPENED

Boston voters now can register for the state primaries in each of the 26 wards of the city, this registration being the first in the Hyde Park district since the admission of that section as a part of Boston.

All the headquarters will be open for the same hours every night this week, and the central offices will be opened daily from 9 to 5 o'clock, as well as being open from 6 to 10 o'clock.

EMIL FRIDA PASSES AWAY
NEW YORK—The noted Czech poet, Emil Frida, has passed away, says a Prague message to the New York Herald.

Emil Bohuslav Frida, who wrote under the pen name of Jaroslav Vrchlický, wrote many epic poems and books on Bohemian history. He composed 20 dramas and made numerous translations into the Czech language of the world's best literature. He was a professor at the Czech University and for a time a member of the upper house of the Austrian Parliament.

BRITISH AVIATORS FALL

(By the United Press)
OXFORD, Eng.—Lieuts. E. Hotchkiss and C. A. Beddington of the royal flying corps of the British army were killed near here today by falling with their aeroplane when over the village of Wolvercote. The two officers were on their way to the army aerial maneuvers

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with subjects of general interest.

NEWARK NEWS—It is a reproach to this country that it is obliged to import beans for its own consumption. Last year the great vegetable packing concerns imported 2,000,000 bushels of beans because the farmers and gardeners of this country did not raise enough to supply them. Serbia, Italy, Hungary, Spain and France sent beans here, paid 45 cents per bushel duty, and even at that they sold their products at a profit. It is common knowledge that during the first six months of the present year about 8,000,000 bags of potatoes were imported, to eke out our own inadequate supply, and a duty of 25 cents per bushel had to be paid before they could be landed. Practically every year there are millions of heads of cabbage imported and a duty of 2 cents per head paid, because enough are not grown here to supply the demand. It is humiliating to think that when a savory meal of pork and beans is served, the vegetable part of the dish may have come from the land of the Servians, the Italians or the Hungarians. Not that the beans thus raised are unwholesome, or the foreign growers to be censured for sending them here, but because the American growers, with opportunities enough to supply the home market abundantly, and a great part of the world besides, fail to grow enough for home consumption, though the bean is easy of culture and will grow almost anywhere. It is only further evidence that something must be done to encourage the producing classes to greatly increase crops of all kinds and thus to help reduce the high cost of living. When we must draw upon foreign lands for our beans, potatoes and cabbages, it proves that there is something materially wrong with our treatment of the soil, and of the men who cultivate the soil. We should be sending beans abroad, not bringing them here and paying a high tariff to get them into our markets.

DALLAS NEWS—Not only Texas, but the entire South and the nation for that matter, should lend their support and encouragement to the movement for a great cotton seed products exposition to be held in Dallas in the spring of 1914. So far the proposition has met with the approbation and indorsement of many patriotic and enterprising citizens and commercial organizations. The evolution of the cotton seed commercially and industrially speaking has been marvelous. From the time when it was considered to be practically worthless to the present, when the products manufactured from it are valued at about \$170,000,000 annually, has been but a few decades. This writer recalls the time when the seed from one man's cotton was used as fuel for the engine while ginning the next patron's bale; when about the best use made of cotton seed was in fertilizing poor land or in feeding to milch cows.

From being considered a nuisance the lowly cotton seed has become an indispensable raw product, from which are produced not only food and clothing for man, but many other articles too numerous to mention. Indeed, it is said that there are 53 different products made from the humble and once scorned little cotton seed. Millions of capital are invested in what is known as the cotton seed crushing industry, and it requires several thousand persons to carry on the work.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—"It does seem to me," writes President Judson of the University of Chicago, "that we should get more educational value out of fewer things, taught for a longer time, and with more effective drill and repetition." President Judson makes a special study of university students, and we assume that he finds many of them who exhibit a painful lack of just such a training as he has in mind. They come up with vague notions about many things instead of a firm grasp upon a few subjects. . . . That certainly is the common story when there has not been the proper preliminary training. For there are no substitutes for the discipline of hard study and the repetition that finally overcomes difficulties and makes the results of the drill the possession of a lifetime. All the new educational methods that may be devised will bring confirmation of this truth, and

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Leading Events in Athletic World

PRINCETON VARSITY FOOTBALL PRACTISE NOW IN FULL SWING

Squad of Twenty-Five Candidates for the Orange and Black Eleven Report to Capt. T. T. Pendleton

LINE IS WEAKEST

PRINCETON, N. J.—Princeton University started its first real football work of the season of 1912 Monday afternoon when 25 candidates for the varsity eleven reported to Capt. T. T. Pendleton on Osborn field. Captain Pendleton, Blumenthal, Dewitt and Baker formed the quartet of veterans who reported, but more than a dozen of the strongest varsity possibilities were in togs. Field Coach Cunningham has ordered two practices daily for the remainder of the week, which promises to be a season of weight-reducing.

Several changes have been made in the coaching staff this year but it is expected that it will be fully as strong as the one that turned out the 1912 championship eleven. At the head of the staff is Logan Cunningham '11 who had charge of the backfield in 1911. Wilson and Duff, the two varsity guards last year will be his chief assistants. Following the custom of last year a graduate football committee has been appointed with Ross McElwaine as chairman. The others, all of them widely-known among followers of Princeton football, are Wheeler, King, Ames, Lea and Foulke. They will supervise the work and drill the men personally at different periods of the season.

Though possessing a good nucleus from the eleven that defeated Yale and Harvard last year, Princeton does not have the same bright outlook as last year. The loss of White, Hart, Duff, and Wilson from the line will be hard to fill and it is to the line that the coaches will turn their first attention. Vaughn is the only man lost to the backfield and it is likely that the wealth of new material for the varsity backfield will make an interesting competition for fullback. The bright possibilities for a good backfield this year led early season followers of Princeton prospects to predict a shift of Captain Pendleton from quarter to end and DeWitt from half to tackle, but the coaches are firm in their assurance that these men will be retained in their old positions. Pendleton was forced to his position by a train of circumstances and there is a shade of possibility that the end of the season will find him in another berth. His generalship is good, but many at his admirers think that he would be of more value to Princeton at a halfback position.

DeWitt will again shoulder the burden of the punting, for as yet his superior in this line has not appeared here. His kicking improved steadily last season and was at its best in the Yale and Harvard battles. The backfield veteran trio is rounded out by Baker, one of the greatest defensive halfbacks in the game and a good broken field runner.

Princeton's weakness in the line is almost as striking as her strength in the backfield. The veterans are Dunlap, who played opposite to White last year and blocked the kick that made White's run possible in the Harvard game; George Phillips, who played a steady game at tackle; Blumenthal, who will return to the pivot position backed by a two years' reputation that ranks with the best; and Wight, a substitute end of two years ago.

With this nucleus in the line the Princeton coaches must seek a pair of guards, a tackle, and possibly an end. Two sets of brothers from last year's freshman eleven are the most likely and it is probable that the Trenkman brothers and the Swart brothers will appear in most of the early season games. One of the Trenkman boys was captain of the freshman team last fall and should make a sterling varsity player. His work approached the spectacular last fall and his weight, which is near 200 during training season, is badly needed in the rushline.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	83	59	584
Rochester	81	60	574
Newark	72	67	518
Baltimore	70	70	500
Buffalo	63	71	478
Montreal	66	74	471
Jersey City	65	78	455
Providence	59	82	418

RESULTS MONDAY

Newark 11, Providence 5.
Jersey City 8, Baltimore 7.
Baltimore at Jersey City.
Buffalo 4, Rochester 2.

GAMES TODAY

Providence at Newark.
Baltimore at Jersey City.
Rochester at Buffalo.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	72	58	555
Philadelphia	70	62	545
Washington	70	54	545
Chicago	64	68	484
Detroit	61	72	460
Cleveland	58	73	443
New York	46	84	354
St. Louis	45	85	346

GAMES SCHEDULED MONDAY

Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

Atlanta 5, Chattanooga 2.
Montgomery 9, New Orleans 6.
Birmingham 5, Mobile 3.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

St. Paul 2, Kansas City 1.
Minneapolis 11, Milwaukee 2.
Leavenworth 4, Columbus 3.

Famous Orange and Black Leader Has Fine Squad Out for Football Work



CAPT. T. T. PENDLETON '13
Princeton varsity football team

CRICKET SEASON IS DRAWING TO A CLOSE AMONG ENGLISHMEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The English cricket season draws to a close with the beginning of September and then football begins to occupy the attention of the players and public alike. There are, nevertheless, those who continue to play cricket until the third and even the last week in September, but first-class cricket terminates as a rule with the second week, the county championship being brought to a conclusion on the 8th inst.

This year's first class cricket season may be divided into two parts, the tour of the two colonial teams, and the competition known as the county championship. With regard to the chief item in the program of the former, namely the test matches, the condition of the ground seriously affected the play of the tourists.

Making due allowance for the condition of the grounds, it is nevertheless obvious to a close observer of the performances of the teams, both against county elevens and in the test matches, that the best English side is superior to either of the present touring combinations.

The South Africans certainly possessed two or three first class batsmen, but nevertheless proved themselves to be the weakest of the three countries, since they were unable to win one of their three matches each with England and Australia. It is true that neither Africans nor Australians, and especially the latter, were at their full strength. The difficulties connected with collecting a representative team, to travel so long and remain away from home for so long a time, are very great. Nevertheless, Australians have succeeded in sending at least four or five players in the end remained at home. It was owing to this that their team included several young and new hands to whom the present tour should be very useful experience. Although England proved her superiority, it must be admitted that the conditions for the test matches were very unlike those usually enjoyed by the Colonials at their respective home grounds, and this was undoubtedly the principal reason, the members of the team were by no means at their best.

A few statistics of the present triangular tournament:

	For	Against
England	1940	17 25.19 1241
Australia	1577	37 27.08 2058
So. Africa	1894	110 17.21 2112

Best performances:

	Runs	Wkts.	Avg.
England	1940	17	25.19
Australia	1577	37	27.08
So. Africa	1894	110	17.21

ENGLAND

	Batting	Average	Innings
Hobbs	43	43	8
Rhodes	32	32	8
Spooner	31	31	8
Woolley	30	30	8

AUSTRALIA

	Batting	Average	Innings
Bardeley	63	63	6
Kelly	60	60	6
Macartney	52	52	6
Bowling	Wickets	Runs	
Whitty	25	405	
Matthews	15	253	
Hazitt	19	398	

SOUTH AFRICA

	Batting	Average	Innings
Nourse	20	11	11
Faulkner	19	10	10
Taylor	19	10	10
Bowling	Wickets	Runs	
Pegler	29	594	
Nourse	13	316	
Faulkner	17	454	

England, won 4, drawn 2, lost 0.

Australia, won 2, drawn 3, lost 1.

South Africa, won 0, drawn 1, lost 5.

NOTES ON ARCHERY

By E. B. WESTON

The thirty-fourth annual meeting and tournament of the National Archery Association of the United States has been held. Archers from different parts of the country gathered in Boston on Aug. 13-16, and held a four days' contest on Soldiers field. Though the newspapers gave full accounts of the meeting, we believe that many archers who could not be present would like to hear more about it.

On the first day the men shot an American round, both forenoon and afternoon. George Phillips—"Phil"—Bryant, Boston, won the championship with the following double round score:

	50 yds.	40 yds.	30 yds.	Total
H. S.	8	8	8	24
39-181	45-261	47-345	131-787	

This established a new record, the previous one being 176-1118, also made by Mr. Bryant in 1909, when he broke W. A. Clark's record of 179-1097, which had stood since 1886. The scores following Mr. Bryant's were: Dr. R. P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa., 174-1064 (Dr. Elmer won the championship in 1911 with a score of 175-1041); H. B. Richardson, Boston, 175-1005, and H. S. Taylor, Chicago, 171-973.

The women shot the double Columbia round on Tuesday. Mrs. Witwer Taylor of Chicago won the championship, scoring:

	50 yds.	40 yds.	30 yds.	Total
H. S.	8	8	8	24
39-181	45-261	47-345	131-787	

Miss M. A. Brownell, Wellesley College, ranked second with a score of 128-694; Miss Julia V. Sullivan, Chicago third, score 131-651, and Miss Florence M. Patrick, Oak Park, Ill., fourth, 116-598. Last year Mrs. Taylor won the championship with a score of 131-731.

The double York round was shot on the second and third days. G. P. Bryant won the championship with the second highest score yet made in one of our tournaments:

	100 yds.	50 yds.	40 yds.	Total
H. S.	8	8	8	24
105-454	78-375	47-235	230-1004	

W. H. Willis of New York ranked second, scoring 195-885. This was surprising, as he did not shoot in 1911, and but little this summer. H. B. Richardson stood third, with a score of 196-860. Dr. R. P. Elmer was fourth, with a score of 176-712. Mr. Richardson's score of 231-1111 made in 1910 is still the record.

Mrs. Witwer Taylor won the National round championship with the following double round score:

	50 yds.	40 yds.	30 yds.	Total
H. S.	8	8	8	24
66-304	46-220	112-524		

Miss Sullivan was second, score 103-477; Miss Patrick third, score 94-424, and Miss Brownell fourth, with a score of 98-388. These scores were higher than last year's.

Boston won the men's team championship with a score of 324-1618, and the women's team championship, score 248-1078.

The men's flight shooting was won by G. P. Bryant, with 229 yards, and by Mrs. G. P. Bryant with 215 yards.

Space forbids detailed mention of the distribution of all the range medals, trophies and special prizes. The Peasall bugle went to the men's winning team. This trophy was presented to the association 30 years ago by G. F. E. Peasall of Brooklyn, N. Y. The Peacock cup went to the women's winning team. The Weston trophy went to G. P. Bryant. Three times he made four golds at an end; twice Mrs. Witwer Taylor made four golds at an end; and once, Herman L. Walker of Chicago did the same. String measurement showed one of Mr. Bryant's ends to be 9-16 of an inch nearer the center of the gold than Mrs. Taylor's best.

The Duff silver arrow, awarded each year to the archer shooting in his first tournament, who makes the highest score at the double American round, went to Ellis Spear, Jr., of Boston.

The A. G. Spalding gold medals for most golds at the double York, and at the double National rounds, went to G. P. Bryant and Florence M. Patrick. Some interesting conditions prevailed here: Mr. Bryant made only 22 golds as against Mr. Richardson's 33, made in his record score in 1910; and there was only 1 hit, 17 points difference in the two scores. Miss Patrick made 11 golds in a score of 94-424, which was third in rank. Mrs. Witwer Taylor, the champion, with a score of 112-524, made only 4 golds.

The association was fortunate in receiving three new trophies this year. The Christian Science Monitor gave an elegant silver shield, to be competed for yearly for five years and awarded to the woman making in that time the greatest number of hits at the combined double Columbia and National rounds. It was won by Mrs. Witwer Taylor with 243 hits.

The Chicago Archery Club gave a fine silver loving cup, to be awarded to the man making the most hits at the combined double York, the double American and the team rounds, three times. This was won by G. P. Bryant.

The Elmer wooden spoon, beautifully carved from oak by the donor, Dr. Robert P. Elmer of Wayne, Pa., to be awarded annually to the archer shooting all events in his first tournament, making the lowest score, was won by Louis C. Smith of Boston.

The Jessop bow, presented by Joseph Jessop of Coronado Beach, Cal., and awarded the winner of the wand shoot, was won by Miss Mary A. Brownell.

Beautiful special prizes were given by Frank C. Havens of Oakland, Cal., the many times benefactor of the association, to encourage shooting the shorter ranges. Mr. Havens is very decided in his opinion that shooting the longer

ranges does not improve archery, or increase interest in the pastime. Other special prizes were generously contributed by Vesper L. George of Malden, Mass., Edward W. Frenz of Boston, W. B. Gillette of Averill Park, N. Y., and by Dr. R. P. Elmer of Wayne, Pa.

The following officers and executive committee were elected for the coming year: President, Burton Payne Gray, Boston, Mass.; vice-presidents, Cyrus E. Dullin, Arlington Heights, Mass., Wallace Bryant, Boston, Mass., Dr. O. L. Hertig, Pittsburgh, Pa., secretary-treasurer, Ellis Spear, Jr., 18 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.; Dr. Edward B. Weston, Chicago, Ill., Dr. Robert P. Elmer, Wayne, Pa., Henry B. Richardson, Boston, Mass., William H. Willis, New York City.

The meeting was a success from every point of view. The number of archers shooting was up to the average of the last several years and the scores were high. As in the past the meeting of old archery friends was one of the most enjoyable parts of the tournament.

The writer had the pleasure of meeting the following archers whom he has known for more than 30 years: Prof. A. G. Whitman, principal emeritus of the Melrose, Mass., high school; Prof. E. S. Morse, Salem, Mass.; Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, Harvard University; W. A. Clark, of Cincinnati, O.; the Rev. W. B. D. Gray, Cheyenne, Wyoming, and his club mates, Mr. and Mrs. Homer S. Taylor of Chicago. Mr. Taylor has twice been champion archer of the United States.

The air was full of archery. Many new young players have come into the sport in the last year, and it is growing well. So well that no thought of holding the meeting elsewhere than in Boston was thought of; and on motion of Chicago it was unanimously voted to hold the 1913 tournament in the beautiful metropolis of Massachusetts.

The officers of last year deserve great credit for the success which crowned their labors. The social side was not neglected. Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Frenz entertained one evening at their home in Melrose. Many of the archers had luncheon with Mrs. Burton Payne Gray in Newton Center, and the banquet at the University Club, at which the medals and prizes were presented, was a fitting official ending of a most enjoyable week.

The festivities finally closed with a clam bake on Saturday under the leadership of Vesper L. George, the genial artist-archer.

The outsiders turned their faces homeward with regret, but with pleasant memories and best wishes for all.

CORRECTIONS IN BASEBALL WORLD—LIST OF CHANGES

CINCINNATI—Notice was served Monday by the National Baseball Commission to all national agreement clubs of corrections to bulletins issued recently with reference to optional, repurchased and purchased players, as follows:

"Under the heading of purchased players appeared the name of McAllister of St. Louis Americans, from Montgomery. This player should appear as a selected player under an optional agreement the St. Louis American league club had with the Montgomery club.

"On the bulletin pertaining to options exercised should be added the following: By Chicago Americans from Montreal, Fourier; by New York Americans from Rochester, Klepper.

"On the list of purchased players should be added the following: By St. Louis Americans from Ogden, Stone; by Philadelphia Americans from Connellsville, Riley; by Washington Americans from Flint, Price.

"On the bulletin of purchased players appeared the names of Players Doak, Knisely and Kyle, purchased by Cincinnati from Akron. At the time this agreement was entered into the Cincinnati club was under the impression that the season in the Central league closed on Sept. 8.

"The agreement for the purchase of these players was executed on Aug. 19. The season in the Central league closed on Sept. 2. For that reason this agreement is illegal.

"Player Doak has already been released back to the Akron club. Players Knisely and Kyle are now under contract with the Cincinnati club and will be taken on the eastern trip with that club. All three of these players, however, are subject to draft on Sept. 15."

JONES-HENSHAW TEAM WINS AGAIN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—J. D. E. Jones and S. Henshaw of this city defeated Gross and Dana in the third round of the Rhode Island doubles at the Agawam Hunt courts Monday afternoon. Earlier in the day they defeated Thomas and Mandeville of the East Side Club in straight sets. Seaver of Boston and Madaine of Providence defeated Hutchison and Cooke and also Champlin and O'Gorman. The summary:

SECOND ROUND
R. C. Seaver, Boston, and H. A. Madaine, Providence, beat N. P. Hutchison and C. O. Cooke, Providence, 6-0, 6-3.
A. D. Champlin and T. A. O'Gorman, Jr., beat W. W. White and E. T. H. Metcalf, Providence, by default.

J. D. E. Jones and S. Henshaw, Providence, beat H. E. Thomas and C. H. W. Mandeville, Providence, 6-1, 6-2.

THIRD ROUND
R. C. Seaver, Boston, and H. A. Madaine, Providence, beat A. D. Champlin and T. A. O'Gorman, Jr., 6-0, 6-0.

J. D. E. Jones and S. Henshaw, Providence, beat E. T. Gross, Providence, and B. N. Dana, Pawtucket, 6-2, 6-3.

PRINCETON WINS COLLEGE DOUBLES TENNIS TITLE

G. M. Church and J. H. Mace Defeat E. H. Whitney and W. M. Washburn of Harvard in Postponed Match

COLLEGE TENNIS CHAMPIONS

Year	Player	College
1883	J. S. Clark	Harvard
1884	H. A. Taylor	Harvard
1885	W. P. Knapp	Yale
1886	W. P. Knapp	Yale
1887	G. M. Brinley	Trinity
1888	P. S. Sears	Harvard
1889	P. S. Sears	Harvard
1890	P. S. Sears	Harvard
1891	H. Hovey	Harvard
1892	W. A. Larned	Cornell
1893	G. M. Church	Brown
1894	G. M. Church	Brown
1895	G. M. Church	Brown
1896	M. P. Whitman	Harvard
1897	S. P. Thomson	Princeton
1898	L. E. Ware	Harvard
1899	P. J. Davis	Harvard
1900	R. D. Little	Princeton
1901	P. J. Davis	Harvard
1902	W. P. Knapp	Yale
1903	E. B. Dewhurst	Pennsylvania
1904	Robert LeRoy	Columbia
1905	E. B. Dewhurst	Pennsylvania
1906	Robert LeRoy	Columbia
1907	G. P. Gardner, Jr.	Harvard
1908	W. P. Knapp	Yale
1909	W. P. Knapp	Yale
1910	R. A. Holden	Yale
1911	E. B. Dewhurst	Pennsylvania
1912	G. M. Church	Princeton

"Two tournaments this year.

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1883	J. S. Clark	Harvard
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1889	P. S. Sears	Harvard
1890	H. Hovey	Harvard
1891	G. M. Church	Brown
1892	G. M. Church	Brown
1893	G. M. Church	Brown
1894	L. E. Ware	Harvard
1895	L. E. Ware	Harvard
1896	M. P. Whitman	Harvard
1897	S. P. Thomson	Princeton
1898	L. E. Ware	Harvard
1899	P. J. Davis	Harvard
1900	R. D. Little	Princeton
1901	P. J. Davis	Harvard
1902	W. P. Knapp	Yale
1903	E. B. Dewhurst	Pennsylvania
1904	Robert LeRoy	Columbia
1905	E. B. Dewhurst	Pennsylvania
1906	Robert LeRoy	Columbia
1907	G. P. Gardner, Jr.	Harvard
1908	W. P. Knapp	Yale
1909	W. P. Knapp	Yale
1910	R. A. Holden	Yale
1911	E. B. Dewhurst	Pennsylvania
1912	G. M. Church	Princeton

"Two tournaments this year.

HAVERFORD, Pa.—Princeton added the doubles title to her singles championship, Monday, by winning in the intercollegiate tennis championship tourney at the Merion Cricket Club when G. M. Church and J. H. Mace defeated the Harvard pair, E. H. Whitney and W. M. Washburn, by three sets to one.

When the match was postponed Saturday, Whitney and Washburn had obtained an advantage of one set, and when play was continued Monday they had all the advantage for a long time in the second set. They obtained a lead of five games to two before their opponents got going properly and should have made it two to one.

However

WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

THE CANDIDATES TODAY

REPUBLICAN—President Taft remains at Beverly.
DEMOCRATIC—Governor Wilson goes to Atlantic City to address the annual encampment of Spanish war veterans.
PROGRESSIVE—Colonel Roosevelt speaks at Seattle and Tacoma in tour of Washington.
SOCIALIST—A mass meeting in San Antonio tonight is to be addressed by Eugene V. Debs.
PROHIBITION—Eugene W. Chaffin leaves Haverhill for Connecticut.

NEW PARTY RALLIES FOR WEEK ANNOUNCED BY THE PROGRESSIVES

Former Mayor Frederick Fosdick of Fitchburg, chairman of the Roosevelt wing of the Massachusetts delegation to the Republican national convention at Chicago, is scheduled to head the list of speakers at the Progressive rally to be held in Watertown town hall this evening. Others expected to speak with him are: Col. Thomas F. Doherty of Boston, Wendell P. Moore of Boston and Miss Edna L. Spencer of Cambridge.

Other rallies and organization meetings planned by the Progressives for this week are:

Wednesday—Natick, Tontain hall, organization for women. Speakers, Bancroft Abbott and others.

Natick Progressive headquarters, meeting for men.

Thursday—Dedham, Greenleaf hall, 7:45 p. m., organization meeting. Speakers, Russell A. Wood, Philip N. Clark and others.

Quincy, Union hall, Hancock street, organization meeting. Speakers, John H. Johnson and others.

Friday—Waltham, Locke hall, speakers, Dr. F. P. Glazier of Hudson and others.

Natick, Tontain hall, speakers, former Surveyor of the Port Jeremiah J. McCarthy of Boston, Representative Russell D. Crane of Cambridge.

Saturday—Westwood fair, speakers, Frank A. Morrill, Walter H. Bigelow and others.

Medford, G. A. R. hall, High street, speakers, W. P. Thore, Bancroft Abbott and George M. Tucker.

Monday night meetings were held at Worcester in the English high school hall, at Lawrence in the Tuell building on Essex street, and in Brockton in the Marston building.

At Worcester a ward 10 Progressive committee was organized.

At the rally of Progressives of Essex county at the American house Monday night a permanent organization was effected for the sixth congressional district. Ralph W. Dennen of Gloucester was chosen chairman. Theodore P. Day of Marblehead was elected secretary, and Augustus M. Perry, Jr., of Amesbury, treasurer.

The following executive committee, which is to meet at Salem every Saturday at 3 p. m., was chosen from the floor: Dr. E. K. Burbeck of Salem, George A. Todd of Rowley and Clarence B. Abbott of Groveland. Four other members of this committee are to be appointed later.

ROOSEVELT OIL LETTER RECEIVED

WASHINGTON—Colonel Roosevelt's letter explaining the circumstances surrounding the alleged Standard Oil contribution to the 1904 Republican presidential campaign fund reached Senator Clapp Monday, after following him over the country for 10 days.

Senator Clapp has received no direct information as yet regarding the date of Colonel Roosevelt's probable appearance before the committee, but it is expected that it will be Oct. 3.

COL. ROOSEVELT REACHES COAST

SEATTLE, Wash.—Colonel Roosevelt reached here today and thereby completed the last stage of his journey from coast to coast. He addressed the Progressive state convention and this afternoon will leave for Tacoma. The colonel came here from Spokane, where he made four speeches Monday, attended a breakfast, a luncheon and dinner, talked politics with Progressive leaders and headed a parade through the city.

PROGRESSIVES ORGANIZE
 Fifty Medford citizens last evening organized a ward and city committee of the Progressive party. Officers elected are: Chairman, George M. Tucker, former president of the department of Massachusetts of the Sons of Veterans; Secretary, Samuel Elder; treasurer, Alderman George G. Colby.

FUND GIVERS TO BE NAMED
 NEW YORK—Eaton H. Hooker, national treasurer of the Progressive party, announced Monday that he will make public today a statement covering all contributions to the Progressive party since it was founded, and all disbursements, unpaid bills and obligations to date.

EUGENE DEBS IN ARIZONA
 BISBEE, Ariz.—Eugene Debs spoke here Monday to a large crowd at Warren park.

GOV. FOSS' MANAGERS TO TAKE THE CONTEST INTO CHARLESTOWN

Governor Foss' campaign lieutenants today are preparing to carry their contest against Joseph C. Pelletier, the Governor's opponent for a renomination, into the Charlestown district. Joseph A. Maynard, chairman of the Democratic city committee of Boston, is scheduled to head the list of speakers who will address several rallies in the interest of the Governor's candidacy.

The opening of the Foss campaign in Boston began Monday night with rallies in East Boston. Headed by Mr. Maynard, the Foss supporters spoke to gatherings of Democrats at the Quincy clubhouse in ward 1 and at the ward 2 Democratic committee's headquarters.

Mr. Pelletier expects to address a rally in Weavers hall, Fall River, this evening. It was announced today that former Congressman John A. Keliher will make his first speech at this rally as one of the Pelletier orators.

Monday evening Mr. Pelletier spoke at rallies in Chelsea, Everett and Somerville. In Somerville he was greeted by a large audience in Union hall. An open air rally was held in Chelsea square.

Mr. Pelletier was accompanied by John F. McDonald, former chairman of the Democratic state committee, Owen A. Cunningham and several local Democratic leaders.

Former Mayor John P. Feeney of Woburn has issued a statement to correct alleged reports that he intends to be a candidate for district attorney of Suffolk in the event of Mr. Pelletier's being chosen Governor. Mr. Feeney says that he has no such intention.

GOV. FOSS URGES WATERWAYS

Governor Foss spoke before the Business Men's Association of Taunton Monday night upon the importance of internal waterways to the commerce of Massachusetts. The Governor was accompanied by William S. McNary, chairman of the harbor and land commission, a director of the port of Boston and a member of the Connecticut river waterways commission. The Governor urged federal aid and asked that congressmen and representatives in the Legislature be pledged to the waterways development.

MR. CHAFIN OFF FOR CONNECTICUT

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Eugene W. Chaffin, prohibition candidate for President; Frank N. Rand of this city, candidate for Governor, and Prof. Alfred H. Evans of Northampton, nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, addressed a rally in City Hall Monday evening, at which Mr. Rand was officially notified of his nomination by Willard O. Wiley of Beverly, chairman of the Prohibition convention.

Mr. Chaffin left Monday night for a tour through Connecticut.

FOUR CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—With four avowed candidates for Governor, delegates from all over the state assembled here today for the Republican state convention.

The avowed candidates for Governor are: Lieut.-Gov. D. A. Blakeslee of New Haven; Dr. G. H. Knight of Lakeville; Judge J. P. Studley of New Haven and Judge Silas A. Robinson of Middletown.

MR. HILLES STIRS CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK—Chairman Hilles of the Republican national committee Monday requested Congressman J. Hampton Moore of Philadelphia, who is secretary of the Republican national congressional committee, to begin the organization in Pennsylvania of a campaign committee to promote the candidacy of Republican nominees for Congress.

MR. WALKER IS SPEAKER

Joseph Walker, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, and Congressman John W. Weeks were the principal speakers at a reception tendered by the Brookline Republican Club to Republican candidates Monday evening.

PROGRESSIVES CHOOSE OFFICERS
 LAWRENCE, Mass.—At a meeting of the Lawrence Progressives Monday night, E. E. Burnham was chosen chairman of the party organization in this city. George W. Derrill was elected vice-chairman; Warren P. Healy, secretary, and Daniel J. Murphy, treasurer.

INDORSE MR. CANNON'S OPPONENT
 WASHINGTON—The central labor union of this city, acting directly on the advice of heads of the American Federation of Labor, today forwarded to Walter P. O'Day, former Speaker Cannon's opponent for Congress from the Danville (Ill.) district, resolutions commending Mr. O'Day's candidacy.

GOV. JOHNSON IN ILLINOIS
 CHICAGO, Ill.—Governor Johnson of California is in this city today following a three days' campaign in Michigan. The Governor spoke in Detroit Monday night.

ART OF BRITISH MUSEUM NOW REPRODUCED ON POST CARDS



(Copyright; used by permission of the British Museum)
Statues of Mausolos, Prince of Caria, and Artemisia, His wife, from collection being made familiar to the British public

(Special to the Monitor)
 LONDON—The idea, lately imitated, at the British museum, of selling picture post cards and photographs of works of art in the museum has proved popular.

Many of the cards are done from photographs of the pages of rare books or rare manuscripts, as for instance, Shakespeare's First Folio, the Mazarin Bible, the coronation book of Charles V., autographs of Washington, Nelson, and of the captains of the ships of the Armada. In all there are 137 post cards printed and these cover a wide range of subjects, from the Virgin and Child of Leonardo, Durer's Apollo and Diana, to the Egyptian mummies and the judgment scene of the Ani papyrus.

The photographs include a Babylonian and Assyrian series, a Greek, Roman and

Etruscan series of statues and bronzes, the sculptures of the Parthenon and hundreds of terra cotta, prints and drawings. It is interesting to know that the Rosetta stone has proved the most popular of all the cards, followed in order by the "Mourning Woman," a Greek statue from the duke of Sutherland's collection at Trentham castle, and the Hawaiian god of war, the latter purchased probably for its grotesqueness.

Post cards illustrating Japanese exhibits are much in demand, which testifies to the growing admiration for and appreciation of the art of Japan. Hitherto the sale of the museum's publications has been slow, and one valuable result of the innovation has been that the demand for them has been enormously increased.

MR. TAFT AT HOME AFTER AUTO TRIP TO BIDDEFORD, ME.

BEVERLY, Mass.—President Taft is spending today quietly at Parrott and the Myopia golf links following his arrival home from Biddeford, Me. early Monday evening.

The President today conferred with Samuel McClure Lindsay of New York and a delegation of the Industrial Relations Association regarding the work and personnel of the commission of industrial relations to be appointed by the President.

On the way from Biddeford the President picked up Mrs. Taft, who had been the guest of friends at York Harbor over Sunday night. His automobile passed through many Maine towns and villages filled with election crowds. The President was recognized frequently and got many a cheer from men around the polling places.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN TO OPEN SOON IN WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—For the adoption of a constitutional amendment granting votes for women a campaign carried on by a score of speakers will begin in a few days.

Among the orators to speak for woman suffrage are Senator Robert M. La Follette, Mrs. La Follette, the senator's wife, Miss Fola La Follette, their daughter; Gilbert E. Roe, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Jane Addams, Virginia Brooks and Miss Inez Milholland.

Mrs. Ella S. Stewart and Helen Todd of Illinois, Pauline Steen and Elizabeth Schaus of Ohio and Mrs. Glendower Evans and Margaret Foley of Boston will make speeches also.

WALKER CLUB FORMED

Malden Republicans have formed a Walker Club. At the organization last evening officers elected were: President, Harry W. Acheson; vice-president, Alexander Kerr; secretary, Charles Hadley Watkins. Mr. Walker is to be the guest of the club Thursday night and will speak at a rally in Assembly hall, Auditorium block.

TO MANAGE STEAMBOAT LINE

Frederic L. Lane has been appointed general manager and treasurer of the Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company. Mr. Lane started in the ticket department, but for the last 10 years was practically an assistant to the general manager. Mr. Lane was born in Hingham and lives there.

HAYWOOD IS DUE HERE THURSDAY TO ASSIST HOTEL MEN ON STRIKE

(Continued from page one)

work any more than 54 hours a week. Steam heat in their rooms.

Bellboys wish \$25 per month, two days off each month with pay and not to work on private parties or in dining room.

Porters to be hired by the house and not by the head porter; to receive the same wages they are now receiving and to keep their tips. Two days off each month with pay.

Door boys, elevator boys, house men, silver men, dishwashers and yardmen must receive an increase of \$5 a month and two days off each month with pay.

Kitchen firemen and washers to have an increase of \$5 per month and four days off each month with pay; working day to be 10 hours and 80 hours per week; double pay for overtime.

No man or boy shall work more than 10 hours a day.

Remodeling of employees' entrance for women.

DENVER MINING COMPANY TO BUILD TWO SMELTERS

DENVER—The Western Engineering & Finance Company of Denver announces it has closed deals for the erection of two smelters in Colorado. One will be located at Parshall, on the Denver, Northwestern & Pacific railroad, and the other will be erected in Denver.

The construction of the two plants is to be a step in the expected revival of mining in Colorado.

The Parshall plant will be the first smelter erected along the route of the Moffat road and the Denver plant will embrace all the various methods of smelting for the purpose of demonstrating the best process for extracting the metals from the ores.

The Parshall smelter will be erected midway between Sulphur Springs and Kremmling, in Grand county, six miles from the railroad, and will be owned by the Mollie Groves Mining & Milling Company, a corporation composed of Kansas City men.

Construction work on the plant, which will have a capacity of 30 tons a day, will start at once.

DIVIDE COLLEGE INTO SCHOOLS

PHILADELPHIA—Changes of far reaching importance, affecting the entire organization of the college department and involving the appointment of three new deans, were made at the first fall meeting of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania. Two new professors were elected.

Briefly, the changes are that in place of the college as it has been constituted there will be three separate schools, each with its own faculty and dean.

These schools, with their new deans, are as follows:

The college—Dr. Arthur Hobson Quinn, dean.

The Towns scientific school—Dr. John Fraser, dean.

The Wharton school of finance and commerce—Dr. Roswell C. McCrea, dean.

RATE SUSPENSION MEETS APPROVAL

Although no complaints have been received by the transportation committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on the proposed increases in the rates on phosphates in bags from points in Tennessee to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, the members believe that the action today of the interstate commerce commission in Washington in suspending the proposed increases until Jan. 11 will materially benefit business men of the city.

The increase averaged over \$1 a ton, but did not apply to shipments in bulk.

WANT BETTER TRAIN SERVICE

Fred S. Elwell, Beriah G. Underwood and Mayor Chambers and Alderman Furness of Everett are to consult with the officials of the Boston Elevated railway with the view of securing better facilities for reaching the south bound trains. The four men, forming a committee representing the citizens of Malden and Everett, were appointed at a protest meeting Monday evening.

BRIDGE ARCH 565 FEET

ST. JOHN, N. B.—The new street car and traffic bridge which the New Brunswick government will build to connect the city and Fairville, and the east and west side street railway system, will be a spandril braced arch, 565 feet long, with a plate girder approach 50 feet long at each end. An arrangement will be made to carry an 18-inch water main under this bridge, so that the east and west side water systems may be united in time of need. The contract for the erection of the bridge will be awarded this year.

SUNDAY THEATER OPPOSED

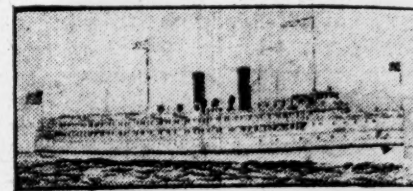
(By the United Press)
 LONDON—At a meeting of the Actors Association today, Sir Herbert Tree presiding, resolutions were adopted directing the association's counsel to oppose vigorously the movement to open the theater on Sundays.

(No Time Lost From Business)

TO NEW YORK

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Largest and Most Palatial Steamers Ever Offering Passage Between Boston and New York

AN IDEAL TRIP FOR THE BUSINESS MAN OR THE PLEASURE SEEKER

These steamers offer every modern convenience for safety and comfort, including wireless telegraph and submarine signals. Dining room on main deck—splendid cuisine, superb service. Along the best lighted and best protected coast in the world.

All-the-way-by-Water — Always-in-Sight-of-Land

Steamers leave Boston Week-days and Sundays from north side India Wharf at 5 P. M. Fare \$4.00. Inside two-berth rooms with Electric fans \$1.00, outside \$2.00 and upwards. Tickets and staterooms at India Wharf. Telephone 4300 Fort Hill. Also at all Tourist offices.

O. H. TAYLOR, CALVIN AUSTIN, Passenger Traffic Manager. President.

DETROIT STARTS PUBLIC BUILDING

DETROIT—Work will start at once on the new board of commerce building at the northwest corner of Lafayette boulevard and Wayne street. The building is designed for three additional stories over the south half and two additional stories above the auditorium, over the north half. Administrative offices have been provided for on the first, second and third floors of the south half of the building, while the second and third stories of the north half will contain an auditorium with gallery, seating capacity of which will be 1200.

The basement plan provides for restaurant and dining room, with adequate kitchen equipment, and the north section of the first floor is arranged for large lounge and reading room.

CYMRIC SAILS FOR LIVERPOOL

Carrying 57 cabin passengers and 200 persons in her steerage the White Star liner Cymric, Captain Roberts, sailed for Liverpool today.

HONOR FOR WOMAN CHALLENGED

NEW YORK—A Berlin despatch to the New York Sun says that Dr. von Lohmeyer, a town councilor of Dusseldorf and editor, has raised a controversy over the legality of conferring the freedom of the city of Essen upon Frau Bertha von Krupp at the recent centenary of the Krupp works. The doctor cites the municipal laws of the Rhine province in support of his view that the freedom of the city cannot be received by women.

FRANCE AND SPAIN IN DEADLOCK

NEW YORK—In a Madrid message to the New York Sun it is stated that the Franco-Spanish negotiations over Morocco have now reached a deadlock. France has rejected the formula in reference to the transit charges on goods which was proposed by Spain. It is probable that ten weeks will elapse before the formal signing of the agreement.

DEMOCRATS PLAN CAMPAIGN

CHICAGO—Gov. Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, will enter Illinois this month to speak for the Democratic national ticket. Speaker Champ Clark will start through Missouri and Kentucky this week. He will enter Kentucky Sept. 19.

ARKANSAS VOTE INDICATES DEFEAT OF PROHIBITION

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—While incomplete returns today made it certain that state-wide prohibition was defeated in yesterday's election, the fate of the recall amendment was still in doubt. The Democratic state ticket was elected, but whether the final result would show a gain or a loss from the normal Democratic majority could not be forecasted accurately. The amendment designated to disqualify 75 per cent of the negro vote was decisively beaten.

The Democratic state central committee claimed the election of the entire state ticket by 70,000 majority. It was conceded that prohibition lost by 25,000. The long ballot made returns slow and it probably will be late today before the results can be more definitely known.

CITY PRIMARY IS HELD IN LAWRENCE

LAWRENCE—The first primary municipal election to be held here opened today as a result of recall proceedings against School Commissioner John J. Breen, convicted and sentenced to a fine of \$500 for planting dynamite during last winter's strike to injure the cause of the textile operatives.

Today's primary is to name a candidate to oppose Breen at the election two weeks from today. A. X. Dooley, active in the passing of the new city charter law, has been prevailed upon by prominent business men to run. He is Breen's only opponent.

SHOE WORKERS RETURN

SALEM, Mass.—The strike of the 50 lasters and shoe workers at the Bell Brothers shoe factory on Boston street has been settled and the men have returned to work. The company decided not to sign the Boot & Shoe Workers schedule, but returned to the United Shoe Workers agreement.

RUSSIA TO SEND NEW MINISTER

NEW YORK—Russia will send a new minister to Persia in the person of a foreign office officer named Klemm, whose substitution for M. Poklewski, the present Russian diplomatic representative, is interpreted as stiffening the Russian attitude, says a despatch to the New York Sun.

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AGGRESSIVE POLICY OF AUSTRIA IN NEAR EAST IS STIRRING POWERS

Reviewing in detail the position in the near east by the aid of a little historical background, the special European writer for the Monitor regards the Berchtold note to the powers as another stroke of Austrian diplomacy. The conclusion he draws is that Austria is preparing the way for future aggression by aiming to occupy the chair at Constantinople formerly held by the once all-powerful German diplomatist, Marschall von Bieberstein. As the result of the recent trend the writer sees the interests of Britain and Germany in the near east so far from clashing as to be practically identical. Even more emphasis, however, is laid on the plan of General Cherif Pasha that the former enemies in the Crimea, France, Britain and Russia, should unite to guard Turkey against the designs of Austria-Hungary.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The near east is once more the center of political interest. The Berchtold memorandum, the disturbances on the Turkish frontier, the uncertainty surrounding the new ministry, all tend to draw attention to the Bosphorus.

In every capital in Europe, there is suspicion of some other. Even in Berlin, an uneasiness is growing as to the action of Vienna, which has found expression in the open declaration in the press that in Austria's new move, she has struck at the heart of Germany with a political dagger.

The ordinary man is so differently informed as to the history of the Balkan unrest, and so badly acquainted with the trend of recent movements, that it is necessary, as a preliminary, to get the facts which everybody admits, quite clear.

After the treaty of Berlin, when the present Balkan states were first formed, it was not with any expectation on the part of certain powers that they would so quickly grow into the minor powers they have become today. If Bosnia and Herzegovina had been organized on the same lines, and had been capable of the political and commercial growth of Serbia and Bulgaria, Count Aehrenthal's coup d'état would have been an impossibility.

Russia Was Helpless

In a way the natural answer of Russia to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina would have been the annexation of Roumania and Bulgaria. Bosnia and Herzegovina were, however, incapable of resisting the Austrian advance, whereas Bulgaria and Roumania would have resisted the Russian advance in a way which, at the moment selected by Austria, would have been fatal to Russia. That moment was the moment when Russia's resources had been drained and her power strained to its utmost by the war in Manchuria. The consequence was that Russia, taken at a disadvantage, was helpless before the movement of Austria-Hungary, supported as it was by all the power of Germany, nor in such an escapade as an adventure in the Balkans, could she call upon France to support her, no such undertaking existing in the dual alliance.

In these circumstances, Russia promptly set to work to be prepared for any other, coup d'état of the same nature. In an indirect way she made friends with Germany in the Baltic meeting. In a very direct way, she has quite recently effected a naval convention with France, which is understood to relate essentially to the Mediterranean whist, by the entente with the United Kingdom, she has largely softened the antagonism of that country, which has existed ever since the Crimean war. It is indeed understood that the triple entente has fully considered the present phase of the eastern question and is prepared with a united policy on that subject.

Friendship Is Thin

The weakness, of course, of the triple entente lies in the fact that, though the United Kingdom and Russia have come to terms, with respect to the middle East, their relations are rather those of armed neutrality than of friendship. This was brought out in the clearest possible manner in Lord Morley's famous "Lest a worse thing befall" speech in the House of Lords, on the subject of the trans-Persian railway.

A well known and acute Turkish diplomatist, General Cherif Pasha, has put his finger on this latent antagonism as the weakness of the triple entente, and the strength of the triple alliance. He sees no inherent reason why the Ottoman empire and Russia should remain at loggerheads. He sees what every calm observer of the situation sees, that the danger to Turkey has shifted, at the moment at all events, from the Black sea to the Albanian frontier, and that it is Austria, and, in a minor degree, Italy, from whom most danger is to be feared today at Constantinople.

To Cherif Pasha, a close understanding with France and the United Kingdom should be the basis of any sound political scheme propounded at the present moment by the Sublime Porte. And if the antagonism between the United Kingdom and Russia could be sufficiently softened to admit of a real friendship between the two, he thinks that Turkey's immediate future might be made secure.

Nothing, perhaps, shows more completely the kaleidoscopic nature of European diplomacy than the fact that a general in the Turkish army should be seriously proposing an alliance between the United Kingdom, France and Russia, the countries engaged in the Crimean war, as a guarantee of Ottoman sovereignty.

Situation Unexpected

When the Anglo-French army was landed in the Crimea no one would have thought that the three antagonists might one day be welded together in opposition to an attack on Constantinople from Vienna.

Since those days the Austro-Hungarian boundaries have crept eastward. The acquisition of Bosnia and Herzegovina has brought her borders contiguous to those of Serbia, Turkey and Montenegro. It

is true that she has withdrawn from the sanjak of Novibazar, but nobody doubts that she keeps her face set toward that strip of territory which, if occupied, would enable her to surround Montenegro and touch the northern boundaries of Albania.

In this way, Austro-Hungary and Russia have become the two great competitors for the inheritance of the "sick man," but the policy of both nations has to be modified by the new factor in the East, created by the growing power of Roumania, Serbia and Bulgaria.

The most powerful and the most progressive of the Balkan states is, of course, Bulgaria. Its large Slav population causes it to gravitate by blood toward Russia, while its suspicion of the disinterestedness of that power, causes it to arm to the teeth, putting out its quills like a porcupine. Bulgaria has just entered into an alliance with Serbia, and both of them in turn are well known to be working in concert with Greece.

Ambitions Stated

The reason of this is perfectly simple. Between the confines of the two northern kingdoms and the confines of the southern kingdom lie the districts known as Macedonia and Epirus. The population of these is composed mainly of Slavs and Greeks. The Greeks are largely to be found in Epirus, where their capacity for trade has caused them to thicken along the shores where the Adriatic and the Ionian seas merge. The Slavs, being agriculturists, are more largely to be found in Macedonia proper. To invade this country, according to its inhabitants, between Bulgaria and Greece, is the dream of those two powers, while Serbia would not doubt like to appropriate the sanjak of Novibazar and the north Albanian country around Scutari. The dream of Serbia, with the Austrian sentinels across the border, and the Austrian battalions in Serajevo, is likely to remain a dream, but the dream of Bulgaria is a very much more real one, and nothing but the fear of European complications and the influence of Russia has prevented it being brought about.

The little kingdom of Montenegro is, of course, entirely dominated by Vienna. Prince Nicholas will cause trouble, or he will not, in exact accordance with the decisions of the Ballplatz, and the same, though in a much more limited degree, is true of Roumania.

The government at Bucharest and the government at Cetinje are in close alliance with Austro-Hungary; but while Montenegro lies embedded between Turkey and Austro-Hungary, Roumania is surrounded to the east and south by Bulgaria and Serbia, while her western frontier runs continuously with that of Austria, whose possessions also stretch along the northern frontier till half-way, they come in contact with those of Russia. To reach Sofia, Russia would have to cross Roumania, but to reach Bucharest, she would only have to cross her own border.

Incidents Cause Strain

At the present moment a series of incidents have occurred which have strained the influence of the great powers in the near east to the utmost.

The massacre at Kutchana has brought Bulgaria to the verge of war with Turkey. The fighting on the Montenegrin frontier and in Albania has threatened the Porte with difficulties with Austria. The occupation of Tripoli has actually brought about a belligerent condition with Italy. The Tripolitan question is, to a large extent, a separate one. The Albanian and Montenegrin question is controlled by Austro-Hungary, and is not likely to lead to trouble. But the Macedonian question may at any moment become too much for King Ferdinand, and the Bulgarian armies might be driven over the frontier in order to prevent a rebellion in Sofia.

It is this moment that Count Berchtold has chosen for approaching the great powers with his note, having for its purpose the preservation of the status quo. It is quite clear that this statesman, who has inherited the mantle of Count Aehrenthal, has played in this respect the game which Count Aehrenthal played over the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Then, not a word was said. The powers whom it was absolutely necessary to approach, were approached and then, to the astonishment of the group now known as the triple entente, the Austrian battalions poured into the annexed provinces.

Game Skillfully Played

Count Berchtold, playing a less dangerous game, has played it with equal ability and with even greater secrecy. It is quite clear that he took no one's counsel before despatching the note. It was as great a surprise to the Wilhelmstrasse as it was to Downing street and the Nevsky Prospect. This is quite evident from the tone of the Berlin press, which, where it can be frank without being un diplomatic, has made its opinions sufficiently clear.

Germany has not been well served in the east by the other members of the triple alliance, in spite of the strenuous support she has given to them. The influence of Berlin, so sedulously fostered by Marschall von Bieberstein, was destroyed in an evening when, after all

the assurances showered upon the Sublime Porte by that astute diplomatist of the friendliness of Rome, the Italian transports put out from under the shore of Sicily and the disembarkation in Tripoli began.

Now comes the second blow, and this time it comes from Vienna, by whom Germany so loyally at the moment of the entry into Bosnia and Herzegovina. The German influence in Turkey is a peculiar one. Practically all the wires she is able to manipulate in the Orient are manipulated from the embassy on the Golden Horn. If, therefore, the Austrian ambassador should take the chair once occupied by Marschall von Bieberstein, Germany's influence in the east would be reduced to a nullity.

Austria Presses Germany

It is this very fact which has so often been dwelt upon in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, where it has been shown that the real clash of German interests is with Austria, rather than with the United Kingdom, indeed, that the interests of the United Kingdom and Germany in the east were practically identical. With Austria strengthening her position on the Golden Horn, and pointing Russia to Teheran as a quid pro quo, Germany's interests in the east are placed beneath the upper and the nether grindstones.

The answer to all these excursions and alarms would be naturally, a strong Turkey, but a strong Turkey at the present moment is just what seems impossible. The committee has received an apparent parliamentary coup de grace, but a coup de grace in Parliament is by no means a coup de grace in the empire. The insanity of its policy of Turkification in Albania, has been dwelt on in these columns repeatedly during the last three years, and it has been shown that the very state of affairs which has now come to pass was absolutely inevitable, unless a statesman arose capable of a great grasp of the situation.

The statesman did not come, but there did arise the Military League of Adrianople, which, in company with the Albanian chiefs, dictated terms to the committee in Constantinople. Those terms were not so complete as the press of Europe has led the world to suppose.

Committee Is Powerful

The ministry of Mukhtar Pasha contained, it is true, one of the greatest opponents of the committee, in the person of Kiamil Pasha, but it also contained absolute nominees of the committee, which itself, through the agency of Talat Bey, demanded the nomination of Ghazi Mukhtar Pasha as grand vizier. It is a curious fact, for which we have the guarantee of Cherif Pasha, that the very ministry which is supposed to have overturned the committee, has as its chief the nominee forced on the Sultan by the committee.

In the immediate future the struggle in Constantinople is to be between Kiamil Pasha, on the one hand, and the committee on the other. If Kiamil obtains the upper hand in the cabinet and succeeds in expelling the nominees of the committee, he may be in a position to do what, in the Spanish peninsula, is politely known as "make" the forthcoming elections. If he fails, the committee may still succeed in reasserting their full power. The idea that they have been completely worsted, although it has been sedulously promulgated in the European press, is absolutely ridiculous.

Austria's Aim Is Seen

Today, then, the Berchtold proposal means the retention of the Turk, for the time being, in Macedonia and Albania, but with such an addition to Austrian prestige as shall make it possible for the Austrian minister in Constantinople to take the place, and something more than the place, of Marschall von Bieberstein, and for the army to enter the sanjak of Novibazar and march forward untroubled to fulfill its destiny, when the correct moment shall occur.

That is not the intention of St. Petersburg. Monsieur Sazonoff proposes to checkmate this policy by an agreement between Russia and Turkey. If Count Berchtold and he should come absolutely to grips, the former would have on his side Roumania and Montenegro, and the latter, Serbia and Bulgaria. If the status quo is to be overthrown, Russia would favor the incorporation of Macedonia in Bulgaria, seeing in that the strongest bar which could for the moment be extended to the advance of the Austrian battalions.

At the same time, the "sick man" is perhaps not so sick as the newspaper bulletins would give the impression. It is two and a half centuries ago since a British ambassador at the court of Constantinople invented the phrase which, during all the intervening years, has done duty as a synonym for the Ottoman empire. Two and a half centuries is a fairly long time, and during that period, the European powers have found time to disagree even more completely among themselves as to the disposal of the "sick man's" estate. Nowhere is this more thoroughly appreciated than at the Sublime Porte.

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Ready to Receive You Tomorrow

As this page goes to press the merchandise of every shop is in place and now we await your verdict with full confidence that you will like the things we have provided. A more interesting collection of apparel would be hard to imagine. The qualities and styles have been selected through a process of elimination from the products of the world's best manufactories by men and women skilled in the various lines.

Since midnight of a week ago today an army of painters, carpenters and cabinet makers have worked like trojans on the task of rejuvenation, and now the transformation is completed.

We Cordially Invite Your Inspection and Equally
So Your Criticism

You will view the results, we hope, with pleasure, and we are determined that you will never have cause to regard with indifference our future efforts to please you.

We advise that you learn of the qualities, styles and prices, if only for the sake of comparison with similar articles sold elsewhere.

For the most part we think comparisons will be unnecessary for the reason that you will immediately recognize the distinctly UNUSUAL nature of the values offered.

GERMAN MANEUVERS AGAINST TWO FOES

NEW YORK.—A Dresden message to the New York Herald says that the war in Saxony, as played by four army corps in this year's imperial maneuvers, opened at daybreak northwest of Dresden. Emperor William is witnessing the movements of the armies.

The theoretical situation is that while the German army is dealing a crushing blow to the enemy in the west, the enemy in the east has invaded the country and the German reserves are endeavoring to hold their line along the Elbe, while the German army is hurrying from the French frontier to relieve the reserves.

Twelve aeroplanes and two dirigible balloons are participating in the maneuvers.

Two days of cavalry maneuvers are preceding the main engagement planned for Wednesday.

Capt. John McA. Palmer, Paul B. Malone and George V. H. Mosley of the American general staff, who are unofficially observing the movements of the German army, are at Dresden. Capt. Samuel G. Shurtle, military attaché at the American embassy in Berlin, will reach the scene of the maneuvers today.

Several rescues were made by members of engine company 6 and ladder company 1 during a fire early today in the 4½-story brick tenement at 37 Minot street, West End. The damage was \$1500.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Vilhjalmr Stefansson, after spending more than four years in Arctic exploration, returned to Seattle by steamer from Nome, Alaska, and told of his probable discovery of the descendants of the Scandinavian colonists of Greenland, who were last heard of in 1412, and who, when trade with Greenland was resumed in the seventeenth century, had disappeared.

Of the so-called white Eskimos, Mr. Stefansson said:

PROBABLE EUROPEAN TRIBE AMONG ESKIMOS

"They were taller than the Greenland Eskimos, but not so tall as those of Alaska. They spoke Eskimo, though I thought I detected some Norse words, and they lived in the typical Eskimo way. I visited 13 groups of these people, who number probably 2000. Two tribes had tradition of the Sir John Franklin expedition. A man in one tribe had seen Richardson in 1848, and a man in another tribe had seen Collinson in 1853."

GIRL RESCUES BOYS AT FIRE

Alice Swift, 16, rescued two children, Freddie Muir and Morris Berry, at a fire in the lodging house conducted at 22 Main street, Charlestown, by Mrs. Mary Swift, early today. The fire was started by the Muir boy playing with matches. The building is owned by John F. Corcoran. The damage was \$200.

Several rescues were made by members of engine company 6 and ladder company 1 during a fire early today in the 4½-story brick tenement at 37 Minot street, West End. The damage was \$1500.

PLAN TO OPPOSE STREET WIDENING

John F. Duffey, president of the Mattapan Improvement Society, is expected to lead the opposition to the present plans for widening Seaver street, Dorchester, before the street commissioners at city hall tomorrow.

The remonstrants argue that the city should not expend \$50,000 for improvements on Seaver street mainly for the purpose of beautifying a residential section, when other thoroughfares, centers of traffic, are in need of repairs.

SALARY HEARING PUT OVER

After a preliminary hearing, Judge Sheldon in the supreme court today put over until Friday for a hearing on its merits the proceedings brought by Cutler L. Vose and members of the fire department and John McBride and members of the police department of Cambridge against Henry J. Cunningham, commissioner of public safety, and other city authorities to compel them to pay the increases of salary voted to the petitioners by the city council.

MR. NORRIS FOR COL. ROOSEVELT

LINCOLN, Neb.—Congressman George W. Norris, candidate for senator on the Republican ticket, Monday gave out a statement in which he declared that, while still a Republican, he would support Colonel Roosevelt for the presidency.

MAY HAVE OLD HOME WEEK

Members of the board of aldermen of Chelsea will sit as a committee of whole Thursday night to discuss with Mayor James H. Malone his proposition for an old home week or merchants' celebration next month.

SEASON BEGUN BY ROTARY CLUB

R. H. Clark, the new president of the Boston Rotary Club, presided at the first meeting of this season last night at the Hotel Nottingham. Reports of the international convention in Duluth this last summer were made by the local delegates at the close of the dinner.

The new president was introduced by Francis M. Carroll, the retiring president. The other new officers are: J. W. Newton, vice-president; W. J. Shklar, secretary; Luke D. Mullen, treasurer; J. F. Sherman, sergeant-at-arms; P. J. Bonner, Dr. William H. Regan, James H. Parks, John H. Smith and Lester P. Winchenbaugh, directors.

The entertainment was under the direction of F. B. Sullivan, Winthrop C. Richmond and W. H. Brooke. H. M. Sanders presented each of his fellow members with a knife.

ENGINEERS SEE CAPITAL SIGHTS

WASHINGTON—Three hundred engineering experts, representing 27 countries, who have been in New York attending the congress of the International Association for Testing Materials, are in Washington to spend two days sight-seeing.

The engineers began with a trip down the Potomac river to Ft. Washington. The programme included a stop at Mt. Vernon, a parade and artillery drill at Ft. Washington, sightseeing in Alexandria, another exhibition drill at Ft. Meyer and a trip through the National cemetery at Arlington.

KANSAS CASE APPEALED

DENVER, Col.—An appeal from the decision of United States Judge Sanborn, which was against the Taft supporters in Kansas, who sought to keep the names of the Roosevelt electors off the ballots in that state, was perfected Monday. The case will be heard by the United States circuit court of appeals here either Wednesday or Friday of this week.

FIREWORKS DISPLAY ARRANGED

WAKEFIELD—Fireworks and a concert by Chapman's band of Reading will close the summer series of public events on the park tomorrow night. The fireworks are those which were planned for July 4. The concert will be the last of four made possible by an anonymous gift from a citizen and a town appropriation.

G. A. PEABODY FUND OF \$1,400,000 SOON TO BE DISTRIBUTED

Southern colleges are soon to benefit by the distribution of a \$1,400,000 trust fund founded in 1867 by the late George A. Peabody of Peabody, Mass. Nov. 13 has been set for the date of the next meeting of the trustees of the fund, at which time final action relative to the distribution of the large sum of money for educational purposes is expected.

More than \$1,000,000 in interest and principal has been expended in the educational work of the South since the fund was established. The list of trustees, including five Presidents of the United States, who have administered it, includes the names of President Grant, Admiral Farragut, Robert C. Winthrop, President Hayes, Anthony J. Drexel, President Cleveland, Chief Justice Fuller, Senator Hoar and President McKinley. J. P. Morgan is treasurer of the board. Joseph H. Choate is chairman, and former Mayor Green of Boston is secretary. The board of trustees will not be dissolved with the distribution of the fund, as there will still be work to do of a supervisory nature.

The dissolution of the fund was first commenced in 1903 with the appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the establishment of the George A. Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, Tenn. This college will be the principal beneficiary under the coming final distribution.

Although Mr. Peabody was a northern man the entire fund will be distributed through educational centers of the South. This is in compliance with the purpose of the fund. The Peabody fund has been the largest private fund for the purpose of educational reconstruction in the South after the civil war.

PORTLAND MAYOR TO FLY

PORTLAND, Me.—An invitation to Mayor Curtis for a ride in an airship, dropped from the sky by Aviator Gray during a flight from Old Orchard to Portland, Saturday, has been accepted.

AMUSEMENTS

SEE THE BATTLESHIPS

The large fleet of warships at

PROVINCETOWN

can all be easily seen from the

DOROTHY BRADFORD

Daily trips, wharf 400 Atlantic Ave., Boston. 9 A. M.; Sundays, 9:30; State Rooms. Refreshments. Wireless Telegraph. Round trip, week days or Sundays, only \$1.00; one-way, 75c. Tel. Main 1078. JAMES S. DYER, Mgr.

LAST TRIP SUNDAY, SEPT. 15

Follow The BLUE FLAG

To NORUMBEGA

Opens Daily 10 AM

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

FASHIONABLE COLLAR MODELS

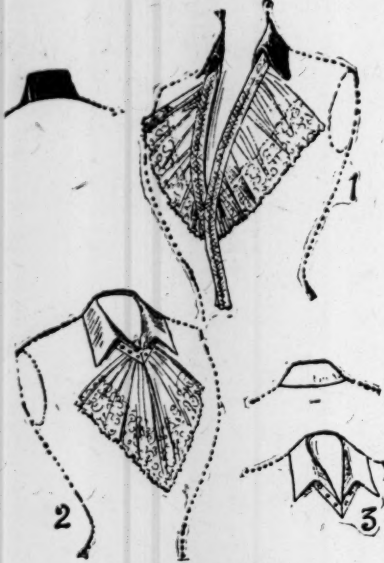
Design from the directoire period

EVERYTHING that pertains to the directoire period has a peculiar interest and fashions of the season promise to be largely influenced thereby. Just now Robespierre collars are extremely fashionable and the models illustrated are exceptionally good. They can be used over a coat or blouse as liked and they can be finished with or without the frills, but lace really makes an important feature of all fashions of the period and the collars without the frills scarcely deserve the name.

These two models are excellent. They completely transform any toilette and they are very simple and easy to make. For street wear, a chemisette can be arranged beneath, and these chemisettes are made of net and various filmy materials. Collars of black satin are smart over any coat, collars of white linen are worn over all washable blouses, and collars made of material to match the blouse are greatly in vogue. However they are used, they give a very distinctive, up-to-date touch to the costume.

For either collar will be needed 1/4 yard of material any width with 1 1/2 yards of lace 8 inches wide and 1 1/4 yards of banding for No. 1 and 1 yard 6 inches wide for No. 2.

The pattern (7550) is cut in one size only. It can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



COLORS KEPT IN

To preserve the colors in gingham or percale, before washing soak in water in which a tablespoonful of turpentine to the gallon has been stirred, then wash them through suds as usual. When rinsing, add a little borax to the rinsing water, turn the garment inside out and dry in the shade.—Commoner.

TENDENCY IN WOMAN'S DRESS

Different points of view

THE woman who is only a wearer of clothes and knows nothing about their making, sees the styles at an entirely different angle from the dressmaker's point of view—and the home-dressmaker's view differs from the professional's. The first thought about dress tendencies today is that styles tend to dressmaker-ward rather than tailor-ward.

There is a belief, upheld more or less by fact, that only a man can make a woman's coat. Your real tailor-workman shapes and molds a coat as he makes it, patting, stretching and shrinking the cloth to just the right roundness here and hollow there—like a little brother to those other busy workmen who clamber over the big blocks of marble, chipping away bits here and there as they follow the master-sculptor's model. It is difficult to believe that in both cases the work is almost purely mechanical writes Helen D. Purdy in the Ladies World.

Once I foolishly asked a workman-tailor if he made his own clothes. He was something of a dandy and given to smart suits and fancy waistcoats. He looked at me in mildly reproachful superiority and said, "But, madame, I am not a man's tailor. I am a ladies' tailor." So I learned that there is not necessarily a logical development of this apparently artistic skill, but it is just a trade, learned through apprenticeship and bounded by well-defined limitations. Through necessity or tradition, it is the

custom to leave this department of women's suit-making in the hands of men tailors. Even the large establishments that call themselves "tailors and dressmakers" keep these two working departments separate, and the distinctly dressmaking concerns will not undertake a tailored coat.

Quite another affair is the garment known as a dressmaker's coat, and in this lies the reason why dressmakers, rather than tailors, should find the present tendencies in dress personally interesting. The dressmaker's coat is a soft, trimmy little affair, with just enough of canvas and shoulder-padding to give it shape. The women coat-makers of the dressmaking room have been ready and willing to appropriate what of the tailors' trade will serve their need and leave the rest, but it would be a brave and venturesome fitter (especially a woman fitter) who would propose to the man-tailor that he omit one layer of canvas or horsehair or lengthen the tiny padding stitches with which he builds the inner works of his coat.

Give a man-tailor a fabric that he can neither shrink nor stretch and the trick of his trade is gone. He gladly handed it over to the women workers and the dressmaker's coat was born. It has gone on developing since, until now it is quite an ambitious affair—the lace coat, satin and chiffon wraps, broad opera coats—all evolutions of the tailor-despised dressmaker's coat and all very much in evidence in the new styles for autumn and winter.

EXPENSES CUT DOWN ONE HALF

And nothing worth while was sacrificed

ONE housewife tells in the Pictorial Review how she and her husband cut down expenses more than one-half. She says: Three years ago our house expenses were \$275 a month. Last year they were \$135.

After a close analysis of costs, we found that we could not maintain the establishment in which we were living. It was far larger than we needed; but in the particular suburb in which we lived it was impossible to get a smaller house without going into an undesirable neighborhood. The larger house meant not only more rent, but more gas, electricity, service, water rent—indeed, more of everything. The high class neighborhood I found also had more than double the cost for groceries and meats. A 10-cent bottle of olives cost 12 cents. Meats were 2 to 5 cents a pound more.

We tried to find a small house in a good neighborhood in vain. So we decided to build. We found a new neighborhood within commuting distance, and arranged to build a bungalow upon a quarter acre of ground, the total cost not to exceed \$2500. The contractor designed a place which cost \$2350. In connection with the real estate operation on which we live there is a club. Membership in this club, with full privileges of a fine clubhouse, bathhouse, a private bathing beach, a tennis court and croquet ground, costs us a dollar a month. The total cost of the installment on our house, our club and our taxes and expenses is about two-thirds the rent we formerly paid. The neighborhood is slowly building up, and the newcomers are fully up to the standard of our former location. There is one radical difference. In the first location the women made the afternoon dress occasions. In our bungalow colony, tennis blouses and simple dresses are in high favor and lingerie robes are worn only on state occasions. No one wears a hat; no one wears gloves except to take a trip to town. These seem like

little things, but they make an immense difference.

Our own attitude changed. It had seemed so hopeless to try to save in our first home that we lost heart for small economies but as we began to spend less we actually liked to help the thing along. We learned not to increase our operating expenses too readily. This is where the money went out the first year. If we wanted an article of furniture we bought it as a necessity. Now we wait, carefully considering the things we want most, and often we find we never really wanted a particular article at all. We learned to avoid hotels and to eat at home. We bought better clothes and fewer of them, and this proved a real economy. I dispensed with manicures, hairdressers and cleaners for small articles of clothing and attended to these things myself. My husband blacked his own boots, cut out Turkish baths and allowed me to clean his straw hats. We had never done much pretending. If we did try to keep up with the people who lived about us, it was more of an unconscious than a conscious effort. But now we have learned to set a purely individual standard, regardless of our neighbors. It has proved less costly, even though we have not abandoned one of the niceties of living. We entertain more than we ever did, wear better clothes, and, thanks to our club, have a better time. We have books, papers and magazines, and buy the best the market affords. For dinner we have one meat, one vegetable, a salad and perhaps some fruit. But all of these are of the very best and deliciously cooked, so that our table is quite famous, despite its simplicity.

We have learned that we can enjoy life much more with half our former expenditure, sacrificing nothing that we deem worth while.

If a loaf of bread has become stale hold it under the water for one second; then place in a brisk oven for a quarter of an hour. It will taste like new bread.

TRIED RECIPES

BREADED LAMB CHOPS, BAKED

WIPE the chops very carefully to remove bits of bone that may be present. Dip in soft bread crumbs (sifted), then in an egg, beaten and diluted with one fourth a cup of milk or water, and then in bread crumbs, seasoned with salt and pepper. Dispose on a buttered baking sheet. Bake from 15 to 20 minutes. Serve around a mound of cooked peas, seasoned with salt, black pepper and butter. Serve with Wargrave sauce in a boat.

WARGRAVE SAUCE

To one cup and a half of brown sauce add a dessert spoonful of red currant jelly, Harvey's sauce, mushroom ketchup and tomato puree. Also a rounding tablespoonful each of gherkins, mushrooms, ham and tongue, cut in julienne shreds.

LIMA BEAN SALAD

Over a pint of cold cooked lima beans pour three or four tablespoonfuls of olive oil, two tablespoonfuls of cider vinegar, one tablespoonful of salt and half a teaspoonful of paprika. Toss and mix; dispose on a serving dish, surrounded with a "pin-money mango," chopped fine. Serve at once or let stand in a cool place for some time before serving.—Montreal Star.

BAKED FISH A LA CREOLE

Boil three Irish potatoes, mash them and mix with two tablespoonfuls of butter, one small onion chopped fine and salt and pepper to taste. Salt the fish, fill it with the potato dressing and put it in the baking pan with a little flour sprinkled over it. Put in the pan at the same time two tablespoonfuls of butter, two dessert spoonfuls of olive oil, a dozen fresh tomatoes sliced (or half a can of prepared ones), and a teaspoonful of water. Bake in a moderate oven until the fish is done and then slice three hard cooked eggs over it. Stir into the gravy a tablespoonful of tomato catsup and a tablespoonful of a Worcestershire sauce, and either pour it over the fish or serve it in a separate vessel.

MARLBOROUGH PUDDING

Beat the yolks of five eggs with one half pound of sugar and one pint of cream, seasoned with the grated rind of a fresh lemon. Put into a deep bowl and set in a vessel of boiling water and stir until it is a thick cream. When cold stir in a small cup of raspberry jam or orange marmalade; pour into a deep baking dish. Whip the whites of the eggs to a stiff meringue with four tablespoonfuls of sugar and put on top of cream. With a spoon shape the meringue to look like large roses. Brown in the oven.—Jersey Journal.

WOMEN IN CHARGE

On Oct. 1 the first prison for women will be opened in Berlin. A great change has been made in the organization of the German prisons of late years; in Berlin, this is especially the case, everything that humane consideration can devise being done for the moral improvement of those who have broken their country's laws. The new prison for women will be almost entirely under the guidance of women, says a Monitor contributor. The matron will be chosen for her sterling character, just and merciful qualities, and is to be a woman of cultured family. Her staff of assistants have also been carefully selected for similar qualities. At certain hours sewing and other classes will be held among the prisoners, conducted by the visiting ladies, who have special permission from the home secretary. Good books are to be freely circulated among the women, and all work done by them will be paid for in order that they may have some money. A committee has been formed to find employment for them later.

SHOP NOVELTIES

Waxed blocks of imprisoned fragrance is the latest thing in the way of a sachet and may be placed with stationery, lingerie or with one's gowns.

English combs of ivory have shaped handles and are very convenient as well as pretty.

Little-croquette cases lined with rubber and containing soap; tooth powder and talcum powder, as well as wash cloth, are a novelty for the traveler.

Combination buttonhook and shoehorn are new and most useful to pack in one's trunk.

For the friend who will cross the ocean one may purchase as a bon voyage gift a leather-covered pad in which is fastened the very thin writing paper used on long trips. At one side there is a pocket for stamps, pencil, pen and a knife.—Pittsburgh Sun.

GRAVY CATCHER

Nothing is more provoking to the careful housewife than to have a clean tablecloth bespattered with gravy the first time it is used, says Suburban Life. Get a large table napkin, one to match the tablecloth, if possible, and a piece of white oilcloth. Cut an inch shorter and an inch narrower than the napkin. Place the oilcloth where the meat dish will stand, spread the napkin over it. The gravy cannot penetrate through the oilcloth; thus there is a considerable saving in the washing bill.

WHAT A MIDDLEMAN HAS TO SAY

He explains how profits are cut down

MY partner and I are engaged in the sale and delivery of milk, butter and eggs. We use 28 horses, 22 wagons and an automobile in our deliveries, with a weekly pay-roll of about \$650 in wages.

We are serving the housekeepers of our city and suburbs for a radius of 10 miles from the center of the city, in the way in which they desire to be served, and we do so as economically as we know how; and yet, in spite of the economies incident to buying in large quantities and to doing a large business our profits have been at any time during the last six months than at any time during the past 10 years. We have held much butter at cost, and at less than cost during the winter, and yet we get in return abuse and misrepresentation from house hold, press and committees, writes a middleman to the editor of Good House-keeping.

We have never yet seen a statement of prices of the commodities under consideration made by investigating committees which was not exaggerated, or else positively untrue. For instance, when stating the cost of eggs people invariably give the newspaper quotations, when every dealer knows that he had to pay two cents per dozen above quotations during all the scarce season, of from six to eight weeks. The loss from inspection costs us two to three cents a dozen for delivery etc., which has to be made good before we get a penny profit. Often these extra expenses amount to six cents a dozen. If we were to sell

eggs just as we receive them from the farmer or the country store we soon would not have any trade worth serving. On all rising markets the farmer holds the eggs a while, the storekeeper a while and the middleman bears the brunt of most of the loss from stale eggs, dirty eggs, rots, etc.

We do not mean to say that it always costs six cents per dozen to prepare eggs for sale, but that it usually does during the months of November, December and January.

The Elgin market is always held up as the cost price of butter, and it is not correct. The quoted Elgin price is always for butter in the solid and every buyer who contracts with a creamery must pay one cent per pound extra for having that creamery put the butter in prints ready for delivery; then add to this at least one cent for freight to any eastern city and you have two cents per pound more than is ever quoted. Two cents per pound does not seem much, according to the extravagant notions of profits held by the average housekeeper, but if any person or organization will guarantee us two cents per pound net profit, we will give bond in any amount not to exceed that average price.

Apart from the talk about Elgin quotations, it is not possible to buy uniformly first-class butter at that price. We sell from four to five tons of butter weekly at retail, and buy directly, mainly from western creameries, yet we have to pay "New York quotations for specials" for two thirds of our output, in order to get uniformly good butter.

HOUSEKEEPING: WHAT IT MEANS

Advice for the newly married

THE well-kept house seems to keep itself. The machinery runs so smoothly that there is no friction; but be sure that somebody is responsible for this ease of movement, this lack of noise and jar, and this somebody, as a rule, is the mistress of the house.

In her office of housekeeper she unites several important functions. As general business manager she must keep accounts and be sure that they balance at the end of the week or month. The successful housekeeper is thrifty without being mean, is exact in her planning, and makes it her endeavor to have a margin available in case of an unexpected demand upon her resources. This rule obtains, without exception, in every variety of housekeeping, in the smallest apartments as in the largest mansions.

The good housekeeper caters for her family, provides sufficient food for the growing boy, and sees that the certified milk is in the refrigerator for the baby. She may not herself be able to do all the work that goes on beneath her roof, but she knows how it should be done, and insists upon an unvarying standard of excellence in its accomplishment. Beyond all this, she is a home-maker. The house is merely the outer shell of the home. Its reason for being is that it is the tangible expression of that sweet, elusive and beloved life in which men, women and children live together in harmony and find their best development. So wrote Margaret E. Sangster in the Youth's Companion. Continuing, she said:

If there is a young girl whose time

has been so completely filled with school and college that she has had no chance to study the art of cooking, the art of catering and the art of purchasing supplies, let her not be dismayed. There is nothing so difficult or so subtle in the realm of practical cooking and house-keeping that it cannot be overcome by a clever American girl in six weeks, with the combined aid of attention, intelligence and a cook-book. She may make mistakes, but each mistake will be a stepping-stone to future success.

I wish I could persuade young people who are thinking of marriage to begin together in their day of small things, not in a hotel or boarding-house, but in a little house all alone. They may be congratulated if, this beginning, they have no intrusive servant. It is better to call in such outside help as they can afford, to bear themselves the brunt of the daily work. They will be drawn into closer union, and will more quickly lay the foundation for that perfect sweetness and freedom that make home a place beatific and charming.

Have I yet said a word about the saving skill of common sense? The girl and the woman, the boy and the man who start on the road with a full equipment of common sense will not blunder in estimating the other essentials of good housekeeping.

They will not live beyond their means. They will not fear the comments of their neighbors. They will care much more for comfort than for display. They will prefer solid furniture, meant for wear, to showy furniture, too fragile for use.

CHOICE OF MEAT IS IMPORTANT

Points that will aid the inexperienced buyer

TO MANY, the process of marketing

means nothing more than the purchase of a sufficient amount of food for the daily needs of the family without due regard to food value or the nutritive properties of the foods secured. Especially where the allowance is a limited one, great thought and care must be given to the selection of foods, both as regards quality and suitability to the family's requirements.

Much unnecessary expense is incurred in housekeeping, says the Philadelphia North American, because of the fact that meats are not planned sufficiently in advance to allow of the use of the cheaper cuts of meat, which, in order to be palatable, must be cooked long and slowly.

The meat of young animals is more tender, but at the same time less nutritious, than that from animals of mature growth.

Beef and mutton, the standard meats, are always in season; lamb is at its best in the summer and fall; veal in the spring and early summer; while pork, if eaten at all, should be served only in the colder months.

The best beef should be bright red in color, firm and marbled in appearance from the proper blending of fat and lean, which shows even feeding and that the animal has not been rapidly fattened for killing. There should also be a fair proportion of creamy white fat next the surface.

Lamb and mutton have a larger proportion of fat than beef, and the fat is firmer. The flesh of good mutton is fine grained and of a bright color. The strong mutton flavor so often to be detected in this meat can be virtually eliminated by the careful removal of the pink skin above the fat on the outer surface of the meat. It is here that the

little oil cells which hold this flavor

abound. Lamb is smaller and lighter in color than mutton. One distinguishing test between the two is that in lamb, when the bone is broken, as in the case of a leg or chops, it will be found red and rough, while as the animal grows older the blood recedes from the bones, leaving them white and smooth.

The flesh of veal should be pink and the fat white. Pork contains a larger proportion of fat than other meats, and requires long, slow cooking. The flesh, like that of veal, is white and very close grained.

Salt pork, bacon and ham are more wholesome than the fresh meat, while bacon fat is considered to be a very valuable and easily assimilated form of fat.

In selecting poultry, see that the bird is plump and heavy in proportion to its size; the flesh should be firm, the end of the breast bone limber and pliable, as also should be the tips of the wing bones.

As the bird matures, the bones harden, and the breast bone especially becomes stiff instead of being soft and gristly. Long hairs also denote age in a fowl, while the legs of young birds are smooth, growing rougher with age.

In selecting ducks or geese, see that the feet and bills are yellow and the feet pliable.

PAINT CEMENT

If you desire to mend a broken dish or any kind of chinaware, or no cement or glue is at hand, an excellent substitute is white enamel paint. With a small brush coat the broken edges lightly with paint, press them together tightly, then set the dish aside for several hours to allow the paint to dry.—Farm and Fireside.

ALTHOUGH the Monitor is everywhere considered a most desirable daily paper for every home no matter where that home may be, there is constant effort on the part of its publishers to improve its value and interest each day in each and every issue.

Clean News,

which means the world's daily events with crime, disaster and scandal left out—

Clean and Honest Advertising,

which means all objectionable and questionable advertising left out—

Conscientious and Constructive Editorial Comment,

which means sane, helpful and unbiased discussion of important measures and men.

Strong and Interesting Features,

which means live and up-to-the-minute news specials on the big event of the moment—

Special Articles,

on travel topics—these are the hallmarks of clean journalism by the Monitor, its leading representative.

An hour's careful reading of the Monitor will give you a good introduction to clean journalism and show you how practical and successful it is. See today's issue.

2 Cents the Copy—At All Newsstands

FOOD FOR THREE CENTS A DAY

Meals according to vegetarian ideas

TRAVELERS in Copenhagen or Stockholm or towns in Germany, sometimes notice the sign "Pension a la Hinde," says the New York Sun.

On inquiry the visitor will find to his astonishment that the cost of food at these establishments comes to not more than \$2.00 or \$3.00 a month.

This system of diet was introduced by M. Hinde of Copenhagen, and it is followed by hundreds of people on the continent. The Danish government has now officially adopted the Hinde regime by introducing it into the army regulations.

According to Mr. Hinde the simplest food offers plenty of nourishment if well chosen. Nothing is better, he says, than a diet of bread with butter or lard, potatoes, fruit, and cheese, with various cereals and vegetables.

He has drawn up three tables of fare, which may be divided into the working-man's menu that works out at 6 cents a day, the substantial bill of fare at 8 cents a day, and the menu at 10 cents a day. Here are some representative menus from his book:

White tapioca soup. Stuffed and fried white cabbage head. Pancakes with stewed apples.

Fried beet root with mashed potatoes and brown onion sauce. Lentil beef-steak. Mashed apples with milk and sugar.

Macaroni roulettes with cabbage. Potatoes and brown tomato sauce. Rice pudding with stewed prunes.

Fried and stuffed celery with butter cream sauce. Almond pudding with fruit sauce.

Barley pudding with butter and milk. Fried tomatoes with potatoes and brown onion sauce. White cabbage as forced-meat balls, made with eggs and flour with brown butter and potatoes.

As a sample of Hinde dishes and their cost the following recipe for spinach soup is given. The quantity is sufficient for six: Fourteen ounces spinach, 6 cents; one bunch of herbs, 1/2 cent; two ounces palm oil butter, 2 cents; three ounces flour, 3/4 cent; sugar and salt, 1/4 cent; total 9 1/2 cents.

Pick and wash the spinach, set it to boil together with a bunch of herbs; add a little soda. When the spinach is done (in about 10 minutes) put it into a sieve, strain off the soup and chop the spinach. Bake the flour and palm oil butter together in a frying pan and mix in the soup; finally add the chopped spinach, salt to taste, and a little sugar.

The soup may be eaten with potatoes and fried or baked squares of bread. It may be improved by mixing in one yolk of egg, well beaten up.

Here is a recipe for potato croquettes for nine persons: 1 lb. peeled potatoes 1c, 2 1/2 oz. bread crumbs 1/2c, 3/4 oz. onions 1/2c, 3/4 oz. Palmine 1c, 2 eggs 4c, 4 1/2 oz. skim milk (1/2 pint) 1c, 1/2 oz. salt (1 level tablespoonful), pepper (a taste), 2 oz. whites of eggs (2 whites) 2c, milk (1 tablespoonful), 3 1/2 oz. bread crumbs 1c, 4 1/2 oz. Palmine 4 1/2c, total 15 1/2c.

The potatoes, which should preferably have been boiled the previous day, are passed through a meat mincing machine. Then the eggs, salt, bread crumbs and spice are added. Melt the margarine and fry the onions for a moment, then mix into the dough together with the

milk. When well stirred take off with a spoon small portions, which are then shaped into balls, or oblong, as croquettes. Turn these over in bread crumbs, then in yolk of egg or white of egg beaten up with a spoonful of milk, then again in bread crumbs.

Cook the croquettes in rather hot Palmine until of a nice brown color. They should be served with browned butter and potatoes or browned turnips.

MODES IN BRIEF

If extremely fashionable, the new fall hat should be made of two materials—velvet and moire, velvet and plush, velvet and fur, velvet and tulle, velvet and ottoman, velvet and satin, or velvet and leather, in two colors.

The girls' and young women's suits show belts and belted effects. A few have Russian blouse coats; the coat buttons high up to the throat in military effect.

Seventeenth century buckle patterns are being revived. They are copied in chiseled metal, enamel, silver, and gilt, and can be transferred to different pairs of slippers.

Some of the new afternoon dresses show platings beneath polonaise effects, and they emphasize the Japanese note. They are made of rich brocades, metal laces, epingle and velvets.

The new suits show three-quarter short front coats with standing half roll collars, open throat, and trimmed with braid and fur. Ribbed velvet, panne, and sable cloth are the favorite materials.—New York Tribune.

FUR COATS

The long separate coat of fur for late fall and winter will be the 32-inch type or longer. Side fastenings, deep collars and revers and deep cuffs will be evident, according to the New York Press. The use of contrasting fur is exemplified in nearly every model shown by well known furriers in Paris, and the joining of the fur is made so as to give a striped effect. This is very attractive in moleskin.

Chinchilla squirrel is a Paris novelty that is being used for trimming sealskin coats and making fur sets.

The cutaway line characterizes the lower edge of long coats. A panier hint is given by a curved, deep hem that shows fur in a different direction.

Lining are just as beautiful as ever, some of the coats being lined with soft velour, to make their warmth doubly assured. Brocades are in vogue and are of plain colors. Heavy plain satins are practical and rich in the dark blues, greens and golds.

USE BREAD KNIFE

When slicing tomatoes use a bread knife with saw teeth, says the Ladies Home Journal. It will cut the slices thinner, and you can do it work more quickly than with an ordinary knife.

News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

(Copyright, 1912, by the Christian Science Publishing Society)

It may be doubted whether the gentleman with the Latino-Nipponese name will find much encouragement in Buenos Aires for his Japanese immigration and rice culture scheme in the Misiones territory. Argentine public and official attitude, as reflected in a number of instances recorded on this page, is unmistakably hostile to Asiatic experiments. But the item is interesting because it shows that past experiences have not lessened Japanese confidence of ultimate success. Not less so is the report of the agreement between Chile and Japan, the ratification of which cannot help leading to a further strengthening of relations and possible further discoveries of community of interests between the Yankees of South America and the Yankees of the far east.

How clearly Latin-American opportunities are shown in Japan today and how steadfastly she is looking across the Pacific, having shifted her gaze a few degrees to the south of late complications, may be gathered from an illuminating article which recently appeared in the Japan Mail. After reviewing the chances for Japanese expansion in various parts of the world and coming to more or less negative conclusions, the writer brightens up and finds that "the one part of the world where for us Japanese colonial prospects are bright, is South America. But even there Japanese are not equally welcome in every state. Among the four great states Brazil and Peru are strongly in favor of a big influx of Japanese; in Argentina and Chile there is a certain amount of hostility to Japanese, but still Japanese who go there with a little capital can find plenty of suitable openings for doing business. As regards the number of Japanese already settled in South America, there are 2000 in Brazil, 6000 in Peru—all immigrants—600 in the Argentine and 200 in Chile."

So far, undoubtedly on too small a scale to be productive, the writer sees that Japanese colonization must make an entirely new departure, that the Japanese if they mean to "make a success of colonization, must give up being mere immigrants and become settlers for life. They must get to be land-owners and cut off their connection with the home country altogether. In Hawaii, notwithstanding the large number of Japanese settled there, they have not so much influence in the territory as the Chinese, for the simple reason that the Chinese spend their surplus money on land and the Japanese send it to Japan."

Then the writer goes on to say that another change of policy that is needed "concerns the class of people we send abroad: hitherto we have been transporting our most ignorant people to other lands. In South America there are a number of suitable openings for the middle school graduates who are now loafing around in our great towns. European countries during the past 50 or 70 years have been sending their surplus population to foreign countries at a rapid rate to the benefit of the home-lands and we have to do the same. If it is decided to send a number of school graduates to South America it will be necessary to start a few schools in this country where Spanish and Portuguese are taught."

The crux of the whole question is that connection with the home country which the writer so cheerfully and a bit naively urges the future Japanese settler in Latin lands to cut off altogether. There are very few things in international developments today that seem less probable than such a course, just as there are very few parallels that seem less plausible than the parallel between Chinese settlement in Hawaii or Peru and Japan's impetus of Trans-Pacific expansion.

COSTA RICA PUBLIC ASKS MORE LIGHT ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS

(Special to the Monitor)

PORT LIMON, Costa Rica—There is considerable discussion over the reported negotiations between the government and a Franco-Swiss banking syndicate for the establishment of a mortgage loan institute and agricultural bank, inasmuch as the project is said to include an option on vast tracts of banana land in the Tortuguero region. It is asked whether the Atlantic Fruit Company, supposed to have given a previous option on the section in question, is connected in some way with the enterprise or whether it has relinquished its option. It is charged that the government is too reluctant to take the public into its confidence on matters of great national importance.

RATIFICATION OF TREATY IS URGED

(Special to the Monitor)

VALPARAISO, Chile—Ratification of the Chilean-Japanese convention negotiated by the Chilean minister in Tokio, Don Alfredo Irazabal, is being urged by the press, especially in the interest of the maintenance of the inter-Pacific steamship service, the agreement providing for a bonus on every ton of nitrate exported from Chile over and above 30,000 tons.

SENIOR ITO SEES RICE OPENING

(Special to the Monitor)

CONCEPCION, Misiones Ter., A. R.—Senior Ito, surveyor of Japanese nationality, has gone back to Buenos Aires. He states that his impression of this section is a favorable one and that he will take steps for the promotion of Japanese immigration to Misiones territory mainly for rice cultivation.

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RADICAL VICTORY AUGURS WELL FOR PROSPERITY IN PARAGUAY

President Schaerer Has Won Distinction as an Administrator and Will Work for Internal Reconstruction

FRIENDLY NATIONS

(Special to the Monitor)

ASUNCION, Paraguay—What is confidently regarded as the beginning of an era of peace and the return of order and prosperity in the republic, so long distracted by a series of revolutions and counter revolutions, came with the approval by Congress of the election for President and Vice-President of Don Eduardo Schaerer and Dr. Pedro Bobadilla, the candidates of the radical party whose victory put an end to the revolution.

President Schaerer is a native of Caarapa, an important center of the republic, the son of a German father and a Paraguayan mother. He was born about 40 years ago and achieved commercial success early in life, becoming in time a power in the commerce and industries of this country. After distinguishing himself in municipal affairs he came to the front after the revolution in 1904, when he was made director-general of customs, and when the government fell in 1908 he was appointed intendent of this capital, the status of which he improved to a notable extent by a series of municipal improvements and public works. As an ardent member of the radical party, in which he gradually rose to leadership, distinguishing himself not the least on the battlefields, he founded, together with Don Adolfo Riquelme and another prominent radical, the newspaper *El Diario*. In the late struggles which followed the *cuartelazo*, or barracks revolution that overthrew the Gonda government early in 1911, Don Eduardo Schaerer was the moving spirit, for scarcely a month after Dr. Gonda had been ousted by Colonel Jara he organized the February revolution, in the course of which he was taken prisoner in Villa del Pilar, while his friend, Don Adolfo Riquelme went down before the firing squad at Villa del Rosario.

Schaerer Always at Front

Released through the good offices of the Argentine government, Don Eduardo Schaerer went down to Buenos Aires and



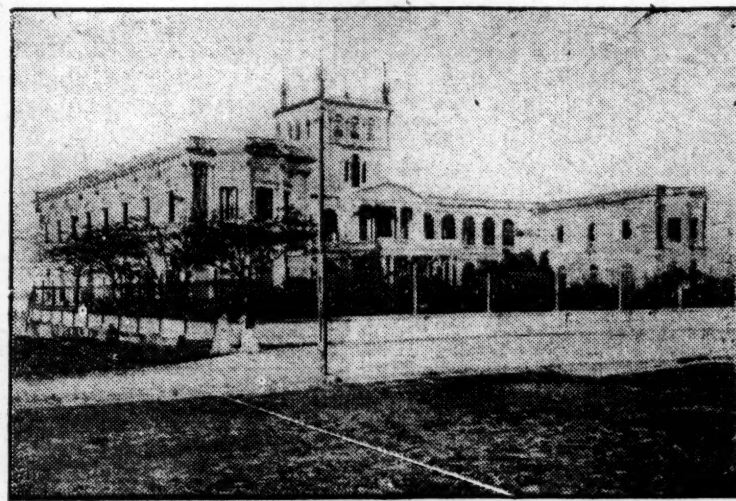
DON EDUARDO SCHAEERER
President of Paraguay

personally organized the armed movement that ended in the overthrow of both the Rojas and Pena military dictatorships, largely through the acquisition of war material in Europe. In the crisis of the campaign, which came after the retaking of Asuncion and the disaster of Humaita, Senor Schaerer showed his mettle by the firmness and undaunted courage with which he faced the situation.

In the organization of the expedition to Florida by way of the Tebicuary river he acted as delegate of the revolutionary government and throughout the severe fighting he was found in the front, always occupying the most exposed positions. During the struggle preceding the entry of the victorious radicals in this capital, last March, he saved the day by an audacious rally and attack when everything seemed lost in a confused retreat due to a serious strategic error of the revolutionary commander.

In the late provisional government Don Eduardo Schaerer was appointed minister of the interior, but his election to the presidency was already assured. His running mate, Dr. Bobadilla, is a distinguished jurist of this republic, having risen to the highest posts, being successively member of the civil court, of the court of appeal, of the supreme court, and minister of justice and public instruction.

ton, sailed for New York on the Lamport and Holt steamer *Voltaire*. It is composed of Dr. Candido Mendes de Almeida, a prominent attorney, newspaper editor and university professor of this capital, Admiral Jose Carlos Carvalho and Senor Eugenio Dahne as secretary.



Government palace at Asuncion, capital of Paraguay, on the Paraguay river



Post and telegraph office building at Asuncion, a typical Spanish colonial structure

struction during the presidency of Don Emilio Acoel. Late President of the radical party, his political career has been notable for its conciliatory tendencies and highly constructive achievements.

Foreign observers who have witnessed the reconstruction period since the return to power of the radical party to the recent round-trip of Senor Schaerer—Don Eduardo, as he is popularly known everywhere—and the way in which his election was received, are agreed that optimism as to the immediate future of the country is entirely justified. Partisan feeling is yielding to an intense longing for peace and the eminently popular festivities—defrayed by the public without any partisan feelings—that marked Senor Schaerer's progress from Encarnacion to Villa Rica are regarded as an earnest of the good will that is expected to make the Schaerer administration a success and the beginning of a new era of prosperity for Paraguay. People prominent in the opposition freely concurred in these festivities, while it is acknowledged that in the attitude of the President and other radical leaders, not a particle of prejudice or animosity against their former opponents is noticed. This fraternization is all the more surprising to visitors, since the traces of the late revolutions, so prolonged and many sided, are seen everywhere and in the most conspicuous places. Thus in the hotel at Encarnacion the flower pots on the banquet tables decorated in honor of the visit of the President-elect were empty cannon shells, and all along the railroad line crosses marked the scenes of the fratricidal struggle.

While Don Eduardo is considered a fine specimen of the mixed Latin and Teutonic type; which is often spoken of as the most desirable type of the future South American, he is a Paraguayan of the Paraguayans as he showed by making an eloquent address in Guarany to a gathering of country folk largely composed of Indians.



DR. PEDRO BOBADILLA
Vice-President of Paraguay

tional politics, the prevalence of Argentine flags along with the national colors in the decorations of the towns and villages in honor of the new President is pointed out by many as particularly significant in view of the tension between Argentina and Brazil that characterized the Paraguayan situation through the presence of warships of both nations in the Parana and Paraguay rivers, showing the extent to which developments in this republic reacted on the larger issues pending between the two leading nations of South America. However, President Schaerer appears extremely anxious to cultivate none but the best of relations with all, and he has already put forward a new plan for consolidating the relations between Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay, on the basis of a free exchange of manufactured products in the adjoining regions of the four countries, in order to solve the vexatious problem of traditional smuggling. This idea of a South American customs union is arousing considerable interest and especially as recent developments appear to foreshadow considerable changes in the traffic situation. It is, however, an administration of internal reconstruction that Senor Schaerer's term is looked forward to with confidence and enthusiasm. His motto is characteristic of this. It is "Escuelas y Vialidad"—Schools and Roads.

MENACE IMPLIED IS OPINION OF A BRAZIL DEPUTY

(Special to the Monitor)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—At a recent sitting, Deputy Rafael Pinheiro called the attention of the Chamber to the menace implied in the Farquhar railroad syndicate constituted for the purpose of absorbing a number of Brazilian, Argentine, Uruguayan and Paraguayan roads. The deputy asserted that Brazil was not threatened by the Argentine republic, as popularly supposed, but by the United States. He recalled the origin of the war with Spain.

While this attack is discussed with mild interest, there is an impression that the scope of the Farquhar syndicate is much wider than is popularly realized. Argentine opinion on the subject is being closely followed.

CHANGE IN A URUGUAY POST

(Special to the Monitor)

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—It is officially confirmed that the minister of the interior, Senor Mainini y Rios, will leave his post in November to enter the Senate. It is denied that this has any political significance, but President Batlle is credited with the determination of breaking up the tradition of the minister of the interior being the logical candidate for president, with which and in view he will make Dr. Blengio Rocca, present minister of public instruction, Senor Mainini's successor as the least likely official to run for the presidency. It is, however, a fact that notwithstanding President Batlle's opinion of Dr. Blengio's eligibility, the latter is one of three candidates for the presidency with fair prospects.

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ELECTRICAL PLANTS IN URUGUAY MAY BE NATIONALIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—A presidential message points out to Congress the most important measures to be considered during the extra sessions, the most notable of which is considered to be the projected nationalization of the electrical plants of the interior. A solution of the conflict between the executive and the municipality of Montevideo is contained in the project by declaring the Montevideo plant national property in compensation of which the executive is to take over the loan of the city of Montevideo with Baring Brothers of London, and which costs the municipality about \$400,000 Uruguayan currency per annum.

BORDER DISPUTE IS STIRRED UP

(Special to the Monitor)

LIMA, Peru—A pamphlet printed in Bogota and entitled *Peruvian Questions*, by Senor Demetrio Salamanca, a Colombian, is causing some discussion. It treats the border dispute between the two countries, in the Caqueta and Putumayo regions, which is once more thought to be on the verge of complications.

COLOMBIA EXPLAINS MASSING OF TROOPS ON ECUADOR BORDER

(Special to the Monitor)

QUITO, Ecuador—According to reports received from Tulcan, near the Colombian border, the Colombian government, in order to prevent revolutionary attempts against the Ecuadorian government from being organized on the border, has ordered the troops garrisoning at the port of Tumaco to reinforce the garrison of Ipiales, opposite Tulcan.

Owing to the good relations obtaining at present between the two republics, the explanation of the movement of troops in southern Colombia has been received with satisfaction. On the other hand, there are many people who believe that recent military operations in the department of Narino form part of a forward movement on the part of Colombia in the direction of the territory in dispute with Peru.

CHILEANS FLYING

(Special to the Monitor)

CONCEPCION, Chile—The aviator, Molina, has been making several successful flights here, with and without passengers, among them a prominent editor and a naval officer. The flights are arousing great enthusiasm.

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ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, able, acquainted with advertisers of Boston, to solicit ads for weekly weeklies, suitable remuneration to right party. BOSTON ADVERTISING CO., 200 Devonshire st., Boston.

ALL-ROUND COOK in city, \$7 week and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

APRENTICE wanted, inf. auto linings; \$5.50 week; German-Swedes preferred. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

APRENTICE, stationery store, in city, \$5 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH (tool sharpener on stone and granite), \$3.00 day, in Melrose. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BLACKSMITH (jobbing) wanted in Everett. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOY, general work, \$5.50 week, in city provision store. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOY, neat and clean, wanted in millinery store; \$4 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOY, carry dishes in city restaurant, \$4 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOY to collect barrels on team, \$4.12 week; resident of Cambridge. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOY, learn printer's trade, \$4 week, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOY, department store in Cambridge, work evenings, \$4.50 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOY, learn printer's trade, \$4 week, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOY, factory work, wanted in city; some evenings, \$4 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOY, must wheelbarrow, wanted in city, \$4 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOY, wanted (run errands) in picture frame house; \$3.50 week; large and strong. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOY, wanted in city, \$3.50 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BUS BOY in dairy lunch, \$3 week and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BUS BOY in city, 50c day and dinner. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BUTCHER, wanted, \$25 month, room and board, in Peabody. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BUTLER-VALET—Must be absolutely reliable and temperate; good wages and permanent home to satisfactory applicant; references required. Address: AGO. LAUGHLIN, Montrose, Leeburg, Va.

CARPENTERS, machinists and blacksmiths wanted. Apply at the ALABAMA, 100, 41 Brook st., Lawrence, Mass.

CARPENTER (inside work), in Rhode Island, \$3.50 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARPENTERS (inside work), non-union men, \$2.50-\$3 day, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARPENTER, some porter work, in city department store, \$3.12 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARPENTER (mill and cabinet work), \$3.50 day, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARPENTER (concrete form work), 30c per hour, in Southbridge. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARPENTER (jobbing work) in city, union scale. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARPENTER, experienced bridge adze man, \$2.70 day, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR (American, Protestant, white), temperate, to run small auto truck in Dorchester, \$12 week. Apply by letter only. C. S. MINOT, 14 Lyndhurst st., Dorchester.

CLEANERS, 14 day, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CLERICAL—Young man wanted (17-19) for clerical work; good opening for bright, wide-awake young man. Apply E. J. NOBLE, 100, 41 Brook st., Boston.

COATMAKERS and BUSHMEN wanted, first-class. Apply T. N. DUSTAN, 5 Central st., Boston.

COMPOSITOR in Newburyton, \$2.50 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOK-CHIEF, in city, \$4.50 week and room; pastry and short order. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COOPER, repair boxes, \$10 in South Boston. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CYLINDER PRESS FEEDER, in Newton Highlands, \$7.50 week, room and board. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DENTIST wanted for Sundays only; registered in Massachusetts; write application. BOBIN DENT, OFFICE, 400 Mass. ave., Boston.

DISHWASHER, in Winthrop Highlands, \$20 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DOUBLE TEAMSTER, experienced, in Medford, \$7 week, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DOUBLE TEAMSTER (tip car) wanted in Roxbury, \$12 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DRAFTSMAN, familiar with structural steel, in city, \$15 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DRAFTSMAN (assembly drawing), designer's sketches, in New Hampshire, \$32 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

DYE HOUSE HELPERS wanted in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ENGINEER (holing) wanted in Everett, \$2.50 hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ERRAND BOY wanted in city for errands, \$5 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ERRAND BOY wanted in stationery store, \$4 week, neat and clean. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ERRAND BOY wanted in lat frame company in city; \$4 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

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ERRAND BOY in city, \$4. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ERRAND BOY (AI) wanted in type foundry; \$4 week; Protestant-American. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ERRAND BOY wanted in shoe repairing concern; \$4 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ERRAND BOY wanted in manufacturing house; large boy preferred; \$4 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ERRAND BOYS (2) wanted, American, 8 years old; \$25 month, during winter, in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ERRAND BOY wanted in printing concern; \$4.50. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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ERRAND BOY wanted in city; learn upholstery business; \$4.50 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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THE THEATRICAL WORLD

SHUBERT-ARNOLD DALY
Steve had promised Molly that they should go to Niagara Falls on their wedding journey, and Molly, whose longest trip had been to Coney island, could think of nothing else than that wonderful journey. Now Steve was a cheap little "sport," and his yellow streak becomes most pronounced as the day for the marriage approaches and finds him with nothing saved for the \$300 trip. First he whines when he finds that his honest brother Tom won't ruin his little teaming business to provide the money, then he schemes with his rascally employer to get \$300 from Tom to cover an alleged theft by Steve. Steve blurs out the truth to Molly when the teamsters association questions the check that Tom as treasurer drew at Molly's pleading, intending to cover the shortage by overtime earnings. Steve's character is at last seen in its true light by Molly, and presumably she weds Tom, whom she at last realizes that she loves.

That is the plot of "The Wedding Journey," which began a week's engagement at the Shubert Monday evening with Arnold Daly as Steve. The author, is John T. McIntyre. His novellette, is typical of the short story or novellette, with its meager character development and its insistence on plot. It is easy to pick out the "plot germ" he started with: a bride persuades her honest intended brother-in-law to steal money to pay for her wedding trip. It is to be hoped that the simple, honest qualities of a play as promising as "The Wedding Journey" will be preserved in a revised comedy that could easily be made of the present material. The naturalistic method of the author is welcome to our stage, yet he will concede a little in his liking for a snappy ending really to finish his play and not leave half the audience seated waiting for more after the final curtain. Perhaps the needed interest of environment will be given by placing one of the acts in the broker's office.

Steve is remarkably well drawn in the midst of a group of rather ready made figures. One laughs unthinkingly at Steve and takes little interest in the stolid good brother, the rascally broker, and the silly mother who always sides with Steve against Tom. There is but little appeal in Molly, for we cannot help condemning her for not seeing through the obvious meanness of Steve. Here is the real weakness of the play, that the characters command little sympathy from the audience. Audiences still like to feel deeply with one or more of the characters. It is not impossible that a twist could be given the plot that would show the beginnings of a regeneration of Steve. This would make a real comedy out of what is now a sort of acted novel.

Mr. Daly superbly etched the mean little sport, comical in his oddishness, and a portrait startlingly true of the glib young bluffers who think they can get along on the strength of nobby clothes and a forty-second street twang. Defeated by his own character Steve whines that the world is against him.

Mr. Daly's support is admirable, barring the agitation of the first night, which caused everybody to overact. The cast:
Tom.....Alphonz Ethier
Steve.....Arnold Daly
Pike.....Edward McVade
Molly.....Josephine Victor
Mrs. Brown.....Julia Walcott
Preceding "The Wedding Journey," at the Wednesday and Saturday matinees, Mr. Daly will give a reading of Oscar Wilde's "Ballad of Reading Gaol."

B. F. KEITH'S
Miss Lucy Daly, who has long shone in musical comedy, provides a feature act at B. F. Keith's this week with her own dancing and that of her six assistants. Miss Daly sang several songs during the course of her little sketch, "Different Phases of Life," introducing her company for every chorus. The production is marked by handsome settings and costumes. The act was much applauded.

Gillet's dog and monkey circus provides a variety of animal humor and tricks. Others are Tom Kyle and company in a sketch; Goldsmith and Hope, in "The Commercial Drummers"; Corin-Allyn and Taven, in "The Entertainer," and S. W. Lyster, a strong man. The latter gave one of the best strength and posing acts ever seen here.

"THE BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL"
The Shubert theater announces, beginning next week, the limited engagement of the divorce drama, "A Butterfly on the Wheel." The production is made by England's distinguished actor-manager, Lewis Waller, and the cast, with minor changes, will be the same as in New York. The company includes Winona Shannon, Ellie Norwood, Evelyn Beerholm and Charles Quatermaine. The sale of seats will begin Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

"OLIVER TWIST"
At the Plymouth theater, beginning Monday, Sept. 30, the Liebler Company will present for two weeks only, Comyns Carr's dramatization of "Oliver Twist." The cast will include Wilton Lackaye (Fagin), Marie Doro (Oliver), Constance Collier as Nancy, and Edmund Breese as Bill Sikes.

NORUMBEGA PARK
The attraction in the open-air theater at Norumbega park this week is a strong vaudeville bill. Included in the bill are Ural and Spot, performing dogs; Ascotti and Tyson in a singing, talking and dancing act; Lewis and Norton, the "Promoters of Cheerfulness." Another act is that of the Imperial Musical Trio, a spectacular musical novelty. There are new motion pictures to conclude the evening performance.

"THAIS"
The St. James players opened their second week at the new theater with Paul Wiltach's dramatization of "Thais." Taken as a whole the production was a decided success, the few crudities being excusable on the ground of a first night performance.

The curtain rose on a picture of night in the desert, which, combined with the tableau of the hermits kneeling in prayer, drew a burst of applause from the audience. The piece throughout was elaborately staged, the settings and costumes being in keeping with the phase of life portrayed, but perhaps the most impressive and beautiful scene was the first.

Theodore Friebeus, as Daniel, the hermit, inspired with a vision of the redemption of Thais, and through her of the city of Alexandria, made an imposing and convincing figure. Honors were equally divided between him and Robert Haines, who played Nicias, a pagan, and friend of Thais. Miss Katherine Grey, as Thais was a little commonplace in the second act, which she first appears. In the third and greatest act, however, she rose to unexpected heights, and her fine work combined with that of Mr. Friebeus and Mr. Haines, roused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm, and won repeated curtain calls.

Of the smaller parts, Mr. Yerance, Mr. Riggs, Mr. Walsh and Mr. Stowe, stand out prominently while Mr. Abbe furnished the one touch of comedy by his delightful portrayal of Cephanes, Thais' cook. Miss Maud Smith and Miss Bella Cairns, who are newcomers to the stage, made attractive "sisters," and did well their small parts. The cast:

Thais.....Miss Katherine Grey
Nicias.....Robert T. Haines
Daniel.....Theodore Friebeus
Cephanes.....Dudley Hawley
Dorion.....Daniel Halifax
Hermidorus.....J. J. Ellms
Aristobulus.....Mr. Parks
Encirites.....S. B. Dudley
Zenothemis.....Sidney Riggs
Croyble.....Miss Ethel Grey Terry
Myrtale.....Miss Grace Nile
Droso.....Miss Mabel Dane
Helina.....Miss Bella Cairns
Helen.....Miss Helena Colwell
Callista.....Miss Harrow
Phroe.....Miss Maud M. Smith
Damon.....William C. Walsh
Flavian.....William Yerance
Paul.....Sidney Riggs
Palemon.....David Halifax
Cyril.....S. B. Dudley
Adhemus.....Carle Stowe
Cephanes.....Charles Abbe
First Slave.....Miss Mabel Dane
Second Slave.....Miss Dorothy Reed
First Musician.....Miss Kathryn Elliott
Second Musician.....Miss Ethel Feriden
First Dancer.....Miss Freda Casson-Simone
Second Dancer.....Miss Bella Cairns
Third Dancer.....Miss Beatrice Loring
Fourth Dancer.....Miss Florence Cook
Albina.....Miss Beth Franklin
Infirmary.....Miss Hilda Vernon
Maria Pia.....Miss Kate Ryan
Jonatha.....Miss Maud Smith
Rosalia.....Miss Maud Smith
Angelica.....Miss Bella Cairns

MISS ROBSON REVIVES COMEDY
For her final week at the Hollis Street Theater Miss May Robson is playing "A Night Out" through Thursday evening. On Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday matinee, in response to many requests, Miss Robson will revive "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary," a laughable play in which she toured for several seasons.

MELROSE
So many entries have been made for the annual flower and vegetable show of the Horticultural and Improvement Society Saturday night that additional tents have been secured for the exhibits. The Highlands Woman's League will hold its first meeting of the season to-night at the Highlands Congregational church.

At the meeting of Fordell lodge, A. O. U. W., tonight, John R. Fisher of Boston will speak.

MEDFORD
A Walker campaign committee has been formed by several Republicans. The Medford board of trade will meet tonight. There is some talk made of holding a merchants week next April.

The board of aldermen will hold its first regular meeting tonight.

MALDEN
Acting Principal Thornton Jenkins reports the enrollment at the opening of the high school yesterday as 928. There are 7000 pupils enrolled in all the public schools.

Malden lodge of Odd Fellows will confer the first degree on candidates of Malden, Melrose and Reading tonight.

EVERETT
District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier was the guest of the Everett Democratic Club last evening.

About 6000 pupils are enrolled in the public schools. The city government will consider the erection of a new 24-room school house at its first meeting in October.

STONEHAM
Evergreen Rebekah lodge, I. O. O. F., will resume meetings tonight. An entertainment will be given in the Congregational church Friday evening. Lizzie Clawson Jones tent, D. of V., will have the department and all other state officers as guests tomorrow night.

WAKEFIELD
Fernand Rousseau of Cambridge took charge this morning of the opening classes of the manual training department, succeeding Harlan B. Peabody, resigned.

Organization of a local branch of the Brotherhood of Teamsters has been effected.

Chicago last spring. Miss Jane Cowl has the role of a salesgirl who is sentenced on a false accusation. On being released she carries through a career of scheming as revenge on society. William B. Mack, Orme Caldara and Dodson Mitchell are in the cast. The Eltinge seats 900 in chairs of graduated sizes to fit slim, middling and plump patrons.

Clifton Crawford will make his New York stellar debut Thursday evening at the Park theater, in "My Best Girl," a musical comedy by Rennold Wolf and Channing Pollock, with music by Mr. Crawford and Augustus Barratt.

Tim Murphy, a comedian who is popular through the South and West, will be presented as a star Saturday evening at the Hudson theater in "Honest Jim Blunt," a farce by William Bowden, in which he will impersonate a westerner who by a coup in Wall street lives for a time like a millionaire.

"Buntz Pulls the Strings" will end its long run Saturday night at the Comedy, and be succeeded by "Fanny's First Play," Bernard Shaw's saucy slap at the London dramatic critics. "The Count of Luxembourg," a Vienna operetta by Lehár that has been staged like an American musical comedy, opens at the New Amsterdam Sept. 16. "Milestones," by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch, will be offered Sept. 17 at the Liberty. This was one of the successes of the last London season.

HERE AND THERE
Philadelphia playgoers are to see several new productions, beginning with "Oh! Oh! Dolphine," musical comedy by C. M. S. McEllan and Ivan Caryll, with Frank McIntyre, Sept. 11 at the Forrest; "The Point of View," drama by Jules Goodman, this week at the Adelphi; Douglas Fairbanks in "Hawthorne, U. S. A." Garrick Sept. 1; Fritz Scheff in "The Love Wager," musical comedy version of "The Seven Sisters," Chestnut Street Sept. 23.

"The Garden of Allah" is booked for Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Boston this season.

Donald Brian will appear as cowboy, sailor and newspaper reporter in his new musical comedy, "The Marriage Market," which will be produced in New York Dec. 2. Meantime he is touring in "The Siren."

Digby Bell may star in "It Happened in Topeka," farce by George Hobart.

BAY STATE NEWS

QUINCY
Councilman Charles W. Bailey, assistant treasurer of the Boylston National Bank of Boston, is attending the American Bankers Association convention at Detroit.

Miss Eva F. Hobart of the class of '12 of the State Normal school of Bridgewater, has been appointed a teacher in a school at Hanson.

Members of the Park and Downs Congregational church hold a lawn party on the church grounds this afternoon and evening.

The Quincy Ministers Association met in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A. this morning.

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REAL ESTATE—NEW HAMPSHIRE

FOR SALE—Near Concord, N. H., 8-room residence, 5 acres located on Blue Hill overlooking valley. Address C. K. DeGROAT, Buffalo, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Brookline Apartments
ALL SIZES ALL PRICES
George W. Johnson
1299 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE
Take any Beacon St. car to Coolidge Corner. Automobile service.

COOLIDGE CORNER

TO LET—Attractive apartments, modern conveniences, janitor; also very desirable location for professional and dwelling occupancy combined. Apply to FRANK H. HOWES, 30 Kilby St.

TO LET—Modern 5-room suites in desirable location on Blue Hill ave., opposite Wellington Hill; all improvements; front and back piazzas; moderate rents. Apply to MRS. TAYLOR, 1280 Blue Hill drive GAINSBORO ST., 70, Suite 2—Apartment of 7 rooms and bath, c. h. w., all modern improvements. B. B. 4843-R.

APARTMENTS—SEATTLE

THE YONKERS, 1722 East Thomas St.—Furnished and unfurnished apartments, 2 and 3 rooms. Tel. East 2162.

EUROPEAN ADVERTISING

DRESSMAKING—LONDON
DRESS AGENCY—Model costumes, bargains; superior cut garments purchased; special prices 147A Park Mansions Arcade, facing Knightsbridge Tube.

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EDUCATIONAL



BRYANT & STRATTON
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
BOSTON



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Persons desirous of becoming competent and successful Accountants, Book-keepers, Stenographers, Secretaries, or Commercial Teachers, with assurance of employment, will find in the

BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL BOSTON

Now located in its new school building, 334 Boylston Street, a most desirable opportunity for study and practice under the direction and supervision of experienced and successful teachers. Courses—General commercial course, Stenographic course, Secretarial course, Civil service course, Commercial teachers course. Every course is thoroughly and efficiently taught. Rapid progress, with cheerful and attractive surroundings. Persons who cannot call for personal interview may have printed information of terms and conditions by mail. H. E. HINARD, Principal, 334 Boylston Street, Boston.

STUDY EVENINGS, School Now Open at FRANKLIN ACADEMY

130 BOYLSTON STREET
\$1 a week pays for thorough training in SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING. Secure a seat before all are taken.

REAL ESTATE

CHAPIN FARM AGENCY
204 Washington St., Boston
The oldest, most pushing and most successful agency, who give satisfaction, viz: Nobscot Farm, Sudbury, Sept. 6, 1912. "I recently placed my Sudbury farm with the CHAPIN FARM AGENCY and within 24 hours the customers began to come who kept me busy until I sold the farm and I never paid a cent more for the sale than I did. If I had another farm to sell I should certainly employ the CHAPIN FARM AGENCY." B. T. WELLS. Illustrated Guide and blanks postpaid. CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 204 Washington St.

SOMERVILLE INVESTMENT

A well-built two-family house of 6-rooms, all improvements, furnace heat, water, electric, gas, and central heating, and a large lot, nicely located near schools and cars; rent for \$38 a month; price \$2500. Apply at T. H. RAYMOND, Davis 894, Somerville.

THE D. H. Goldsmith Company

"Dependable Real Estate"
220 Citizens Bldg.,
Cleveland, O. Both Phones.

REAL ESTATE—SEATTLE

WATERFRONT HOME SITES with uninterrupted view of the Sound; electric, water and rail transportation. For price and description see H. COOPER WILLIS, 713 New York Block Seattle, Wash.

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LAWYERS

JOHN C. HIGDON, Attorney-at-Law, Write for "Wealth in EXPIRED Patents," Central National Bank Bldg., St. Louis.
RUY L. GUTHMAN, Attorney-at-Law, 18 Broadway, Phone Broad 6673, N. Y. City.
CLEMENT V. HULL, Attorney-at-Law, 406 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland, O.
LEONARD L. COWAN, Attorney at Law, 601 Otis Building, Chicago.
WILLIAM E. FREER, Attorney and Counselor, Room 1111, Ashland Bldg., CHICAGO.
FRANK C. ROGERS, Attorney-at-law, 5 North La Salle Street, CHICAGO.
ELLIAH C. WOOD, Attorney and Counselor, 29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.
G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer, PEYTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.
WILLIAM C. MAYNE, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

DENTISTRY

DR. C. FRANKLIN HARTT, 1000 Masonic Temple, Phone Central 5881, CHICAGO.
DR. A. H. H. NUNBELS, 306 Frost Bldg., A-2102 LOS ANGELES, CAL. B'dway 1506.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN, painting and decorating, Paints, glass, wall paper, 1230 Clybourn ave., Chicago, Ill., Phone North 1633.

FARMS—FLORIDA

BARGAIN in land sold by Sept. 15, 17-acre dairy farm at Sanford, Fla. For particulars write MISS CASPINE C. SWANSON, Supt., or call at the House any time. 11 E. Newton St., Boston.

ROOMS

ST. STEPHEN ST., 70—Desirable rooms, permanent or to tourists, at summer rates. Tel. B. B. 6274-R.

BOARD AND ROOMS

YOUNG WOMEN—ATTENTION
Young women coming to Boston to work or study will do well to consult the Franklin Square House before placing themselves for the winter. Safe, comfortable, warm, ample liberty and prices reasonable—many special advantages. For information write MISS CASPINE C. SWANSON, Supt., or call at the House any time. 11 E. Newton St., Boston.

ROOMS—NEW YORK

LARGE, light, airy, furnished room; also small room; convenient to subway. MRS. W. A. PHILLIPS, 128 W. 112th St., New York.

ROOMS—BROOKLYN, N. Y.

REMSEN ST. 149—Light, airy, back parlor, furnished; one block from subway and elevated.

BOARD AND ROOMS—CHICAGO

LADY desires board and room with small private family; S. A. one block to surface through car line. Address B-7, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Chicago.

ROOMS—PHILADELPHIA

Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Another interesting transaction in real estate has just been completed through the office of C. W. Whittier & Brother, who sold the estate 9-10 Haymarket square, for H. K. Brown et al. trs. to Isaac Heller. This estate is taxed for \$49,800, of which \$45,600 is on the land and \$4,200 on the building. There are 2280 square feet in the lot and the building is occupied entirely by one tenant.

The eight story fireproof building 719 Atlantic avenue, covering an area of somewhat over 7000 square feet and owned by Charles G. Rice et al., has been leased for a long term of years to Louis K. Liggett Company, who propose to occupy the entire structure for a wholesale warehouse. Substantial alterations are to be made in fitting the premises for occupancy of the new tenant.

The lessee was represented in the transaction by Edward H. Eldridge & Co. and the lessor by C. W. Whittier & Brother.

SOUTH BOSTON AND SOUTH END

Final papers went to record today from Barney Weiner et al. conveying an improved estate located 51 East Dedham street near Harrison avenue, to Blumie Ziskin, consisting of a 3 1/2 story brick house on 1000 square feet of land. Its assessed value is \$3000 which includes \$1800 lot value.

The brick and frame buildings situated 159 Dorchester street, corner of Bowen street, South Boston, have passed under the control of Mary S. McIsaac. There are 1496 square feet of land that carries \$1700 of the total \$6200 assessed valuation. Annie E. Callahan made the deed.

A DORCHESTER TRANSACTION

Almarin Trowbridge, the owner of the premises 28 Hewins street, Dorchester, has sold his property to Nathan F. Siebert. It consists of a frame dwelling and 4290 square feet of land situated between Columbia road and Erie street, and is valued by the assessors at \$7000, the land value of \$1500 is included.

JAMAICA PLAIN AND ROXBURY

Through the office of R. S. Barrows, the estate 16 Spring Park avenue, Jamaica Plain, owned by Arthur Loring, has been sold to John Thomas Walsh of Ipswich. The property consists of a single house and 5270 feet of land, the whole taxed for \$4700. Mr. Walsh will occupy the premises in October.

Sarah F. Cronin has purchased from Mary A. Shea and another the three-story and basement well front brick residence property, 15 Bainbridge street, near Dale street, opposite Washington park, Roxbury. There is a ground area of 1789 square feet valued at \$1200 and included in the assessment of \$8700.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the 101st recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Howard K. Brown et al. trs. to Thomas M. Smith, Washington st. North; Reg. 81.
Thomas M. Smith to Isaac Heller, Washington st. North; q. 81.
Barney Weiner et al. to Blumie Ziskin, E. Dedham st.; q. 81.
ROXBURY
Arthur T. Paddock to Charles A. Neal, Quincy st.; w. 81.

FRANCE WINS WORLD'S CUP, VEDRINES FLYING AT 105 MILES AN HOUR

CHICAGO—France won the world's aviation championship here when Jules Vedrines, champion of France, driving a Deperdussin monoplane, took from America the James Gordon Bennett silver trophy without a contest.

De Lloyd Thompson, the only American aviator who had not withdrawn from the race up to the last hour, took a final glimpse at Vedrines' record of 105.5 miles and walked off the field. Officials of the Aero Club of America explained their concession of the trophy to France at the outset by saying that in point of speed this country had no chance whatever.

Vedrines' time for completing the 124.8 miles over the 4.14 mile course was 1h. 10m. 56.86s. His average time was 105.5 miles an hour.

GERMAN-AIR RACERS CHOSEN

NEW YORK—Engineer Garieco, Major Abercrom and Lieutenant Hoff have been chosen by the German Aviation League, says a Berlin despatch to the Sun, to represent their country in the Gordon Bennett balloon race, which starts from Stuttgart on Oct. 26.

INTERNAL REVENUE SHOWS INCREASE

INDIANAPOLIS—Internal revenue collections in the sixth revenue district, which has its office in Indianapolis, totalled \$877,028.13 for August, a gain of \$112,200.59 as compared with the total of \$764,818.54 in August of last year.

Collections at the Indianapolis custom house last month totalled \$26,105.00, as compared with \$41,070.23 in August, 1911.

The goods passing through the Indianapolis port last month were valued at \$65,374, of which \$13,962 was free and \$51,412 was dutiable. In August of last year, the valuation was \$141,143, of which only \$4177 came in free.

SHIPPING NEWS

After a scarcity for several weeks, large fresh mackerel were again seen at T wharf today, when four vessels brought in fares of mixed fish, with tinklers to large. The latter variety has been extremely scarce all through the season with the exception of a few days in midsummer. The Margaret D. brought 2000 large fresh fish, besides 19,000 tinkers and 4000 medium. The Veda McKown had 700 large, and 15,000 tinkers, and 50 bbls. salt. On the Harmony were 200 large, 5000 tinkers, and 150 bbls. salt, while the Bethulia had 1500 tinkers and 900 mixed. The fish all sold readily. The large were disposed of in record time. Dealers quoted 32 to 37 cents each for large, 22 cents each for medium and 7 to 7 1/2 cents per pound for tinkers.

Five groundfish arrivals supplied the T wharf market with fresh fish today, and although the receipts were small compared to those of the past few days, they filled the demand, and dealers' prices held firm. Arrivals: Jorgina 99, 900 pounds, Harriet 66,000, Josie and Phebe 65,500, Laura Enos 6000 and the Azorian 1700. The Josie and Phebe also had 500 pounds of halibut and the Jorgina 400. Dealers' prices: Steak cod \$6 per hundredweight, market cod \$2.75, haddock \$3, steak pollock \$3.25, large hake \$2.50, medium hake \$1.75 and steak cod \$2.50.

The fishing schooner Shenandoah, which was sunk by collision with the schooner Addie M. Lawrence, about five miles east northeast from Great Round shoal buoy Aug. 27, has been destroyed by the destroyer Seneca.

Indrawadi, a British steamer from China and Japan for this port with a cargo valued at \$1,000,000, has arrived at Suez with defective machinery and will probably be delayed several days for repairs.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
Str Vilhelmina, Benner, Boca Grande, Fla.

Str Transportation, Hersey, Baltimore. Schr. Ontario, Mitchell, Alma. N. B. Str Kershaw, Johnson, Norfolk.

Str Belfast, Curtis, Bangor, Me. Str City of Rockland, Blair, Bath, Me. Str Ransom B. Fuller, Linscott, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass. Tug Mary F. Scully, Gegg, Newport News, twg bge Knickerbocker.

Naval tug Sioux, from Provincetown, Mass. Tug Stabard, Mugan, Portland, twg bge S O Co No 81, for New York.

Cleared
Str Admiral Schley, Jensen, Port Antonio, Jam, by United Fruit Co. Str A W Perry (B), Halifax, N. S. Hawkesbury, C. B. and Charlottetown, P. E. I., by F. W. Bedell.

Str Quantic, Hillary, Philadelphia, by C. H. Maynard. Str Howard, Hatch, Norfolk, by same. Str Bunker Hill, Colerth, New York, by Eastern S. S. Corp.

Str Belfast, Curtis, Bangor, by same. Str City of Rockland, Blair, Bath, by same. Str Ransom B. Fuller, Linscott, Portland, by same.

Sailed
Str J. H. Devereux, Newport News; twg Gettysburg, twg bge Kimberton, Portland.

Tugs Lenape, Philadelphia, twg bges Yardley, Macneigh and Nesmith; Piedmont, twg bges No. 24 for Portsmouth, and No. 15 for Portland.

Tug Standard, New York, twg bges S. O. Co. Nos. 81, 87 and 58.

Strs Cymric (Br.), Liverpool via Queenstown; A. W. Perry (Br.), Halifax, N. S.; Hawkesbury, C. B., and Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Boston (Br.), Yarmouth, N. S.; City of Augusta, Savannah; Howard, Norfolk; Quantic, Philadelphia; James S. Whitney, New York; Bunker Hill, New York.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Sept. 10, str City of Montgomery, Savannah; Tivies, Colon, Kingston; Sol, Galveston; Montserrat, Mediterranean ports; San Jacinto, Galveston; Bantu, Buenos Aires; Hermia, Belize; Main, Bremen; Middleham Castle, Belize; North Land, Portland.

TORONTO MEN BUY MARINE PLANT

TORONTO, Ont.—The plant and property of the old Canadian Shipbuilding Company at the foot of Bathurst street has been purchased from the Canadian Bank of Commerce by John E. Russell and three other Toronto men, who are now applying for a charter.

It is the intention of the company to reopen the works without delay. Several hundred men will be employed in the manufacture of structural steel. The company will also engage in tank and kindred work at first, but they will eventually branch out into marine work on a large scale.

Y. M. C. A. ELECTS SECRETARY
LYNN, Mass.—T. Snowden Thomas of Watertown, N. Y., was elected today by the directors of the Y. M. C. A. as general secretary. The board also elected George W. Phillips to succeed T. J. Kane as assistant physical director. The Y. M. C. A. has more than 1000 members.

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

CITY ISLAND, Sept 9—Pd south, schr Lillian, New Haven for New York; tugs Vigilant, twg five bgs; Lehig, with two; Harold, with three. Pd east, schrs William Cobb, South Amboy for Calais; Isiah K Stetson, for Eastport; tugs Cora L Staples, with six; Pliny Fisk, with eight.

ABERDEEN, Wash, Sept 9—Sld, bk Encore, Valparaiso; schr R C Slade, Callao, BALTIMORE, Sept 9—Arrd str Orthia, Glasgow via New York.

Cld, 9, str Suwanee, Jacksonville via Savannah; schr H R Silver, Halifax, N. S.

Sld, 9, str Merrimack, Jacksonville via Savannah. Pd down Cove Point 9, str Melrose, for Boston.

CHARLESTON, S. C, Sept 9—Arrd str Arapahoe, New York.

CAPE HENRY, Sept 9—Pd in, strs Katadind, Georgetown for Baltimore; Newton, Boston.

Pd in, 9, schr Marguerite, Providence for Norfolk; tugs M E Luckenbach, twg bges; John Scully, from Boston for Norfolk; Coastwise, twg bge Shenandoah; Cuba, twg one bge; yacht Carola.

Pd out, 6 schrs Charles Noble Simmons, Newport News; 9, Mary W Bowen, Newport News for Providence.

Pd out, 7, str Meridian, Pensacola via Newport News for Manchester; 9th, William Chisholm Newport News for Portland, twg a bge; Manna Hata, Baltimore for New York; Mora, for Galveston; Indian, for Providence.

DIAMOND SHOALS, N. C, Sept 8—Pd lightship, twg M E Luckenbach, bound north; str Nordkap, Philadelphia for Antilla; Texas, bound south, with tow; American Hawaiian line steamer, bound south.

ROCKLAND, Me, Sept 10—Arrd, str Camden, Boston for Bangor.

PORTLAND, Sept 10—Arrd, twg Gettysburg, from Philadelphia, twg bge Kimberton.

CHATHAM Sept 10—Pd north, str Bunker Hill, New York for Boston; twg Honey Brook, Port Johnson for Boston, twg bgs; str Transportation, Baltimore for Boston.

Pd south, str J H Devereux, Boston for Newport News.

PORTLAND, Sept 10—Sld, twg Gettysburg, Philadelphia, twg bge Cleona, calling at Gloucester for bge Phoenix, and at Dutch island for bge Monitor.

SAYS TRAFFIC LOSS IS FACED BY BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE—Local steamship men and officials of the United States immigration office are stirred by the report that the North German Lloyd line will discharge its steerage passengers in Philadelphia and practically abandon Baltimore. This report was denied both by representatives of the steamship line and also by Commissioner of Immigration Stump.

Mr. Stump declared that unless Baltimoreans take some action there is the possibility that the city will lose much maritime business, and with the loss of such business immigration will also decrease.

Mr. Stump explained that North German Lloyd steamers which stop in Philadelphia before coming to Baltimore unload immigrants there. This is done because the vessels lie in that port three days. Rather than keep immigrants aboard during that time the company prefers to pay the railroad fare of those coming to Baltimore.

Mr. Stump is pushing the project for a new immigration station at Ft. McHenry.

GAS AND ELECTRIC MERGER FORMED

IOWA CITY, Ia.—The Western Utilities Company, a corporation financed by prominent Chicago and Grand Rapids bankers and business men, and which company is closely affiliated with the United Light & Railways Company, have purchased all of the stock of the Iowa City Gas & Electric Company.

The Iowa City Gas & Electric Company has outstanding \$265,500 6 per cent first mortgage bonds, Chicago Savings Bank & Trust Company, Chicago, trustee, and \$400,000 par value of stock. All of the latter has been acquired by the Western Utilities Company.

The Iowa City Gas & Electric Company is the only company serving this city with gas and electricity, and owns a 500-horsepower developed water power at Coralville, near Iowa City. All of its properties are in splendid physical condition, the gas plant having been rebuilt in 1909.

GOVERNMENT'S WASH DAY
WASHINGTON—Every day soon will be wash day for the government. The money laundry, with headquarters in Washington and branches in all the sub-treasury cities, is expected to be in full operation within a few weeks.

PRICE OF LEMONS RISES
CHICAGO—Retail prices for lemons have reached 40 cents a dozen, against recent quotations of 25 to 30 cents. A general scarcity in the lemon supply, both domestic and foreign, was the reason assigned for the rise in prices.

WARSHIPS BACK IN PORT
NORFOLK, Va.—Ten battleships of the Atlantic fleet are in Hampton Roads again after maneuvers and target practice on the southern drill grounds.

ITALIAN WARSHIPS SHELL KUSH-ADASSI

(By the United Press)
CONSTANTINOPLE—Italian warships have bombarded the Turkish port of Kush-Adassi (or Scalanova), 40 miles south of Smyrna and having a population of 7000, according to messages received here today.

No one could be found in official circles here to confirm the report that Turkey and Italy have practically agreed on peace terms. Foreign diplomats in close touch with the Sultan's government said that in view of the bombardment of Kush-Adassi they considered the reports very improbable.

(By the United Press)
CONSTANTINOPLE—The Turkish government today sent a conciliatory message to Sofia concerning Sunday's attack by Turkish soldiers on Bulgarian frontier guards. It is believed that the change in the Servian cabinet may be in anticipation of a declaration of war against Turkey. Orders have been sent to the authorities in Asia-Minor to do their best to stop the Muhammadan massacres of Armenians.

DEMURRAGE FREIGHT RATES APPROVED BY SHIPPERS IN EFFECT

New demurrage rates of a nature beneficial to New England shippers are now in effect on all of the railroads in New England. The new rates were established by the action of the New England demurrage commission, which body has just issued copies of the new rates.

The changes were the result of a conference between the shippers and the railroads and have been approved by the interstate commission. It is said to be the first instance in which a code of demurrage rules has been approved by shippers before adoption by the railroads. Some of the changes are the allowance of additional time, on demand, when mailed notices of freight arrivals have been delayed; a bunching rule which disregards the routes over which the cars have traveled; the elimination of the two-class division rule, and a reduction of the number of debits on any one car which may be offset by credits earned on other cars.

WESTERN COLLEGE TO HAVE FINE NEW HOME

ALBANY, Ore.—Plans have been completed for the new buildings and campus of Albany College, which will be situated on a 48-acre tract recently purchased by the college, lying half a mile southwest of the city. The completion of the work as now definitely planned will give Albany College one of the best arranged and most beautiful college grounds in the entire country.

All the buildings on the new campus of Albany College will be of American colonial architecture. The style of architecture will be the same as that of the University of Virginia, which was designed by Thomas Jefferson.

All of the buildings will be erected of red brick with white trimmings. All will be two stories in height and will have no basements. The laboratories will be on the second floor in each case, with skylights. All of the structures will be thoroughly modern in construction and as nearly fireproof as it is possible to make brick buildings.

ILLINOIS MEN INSPECT FARMS

URBANA, Ill.—The dairy husbandry department of the University of Illinois has been carrying on during the past month a dairy survey of Kane county, and is now at work on McHenry county. Seven men under the immediate direction of F. A. Pearson, formerly of Cornell have been doing the work which will be completed by Sept. 20. When completed they will have visited over 600 farms in the two counties.

These men in their visits to the farmers ask questions in regard to the number of cows kept, the amount of milk and other dairy products obtained during the past year, amount of food consumed by these cows, the size of the farm, and the amount of grain raised, all with the object of finding out conditions of the dairy section and the profits and expenses.

MISS FISHER TO SING DOLL'S ROLE

Miss Bernice Fisher, soprano of the Boston opera company, is preparing under the coaching of Mr. Lyford of the musical staff of the company, the comedy role of Olympia, the doll in Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann," the piece which the Boston opera house opens in November.

Miss Fisher is also preparing at the request of Mr. Russell and Mr. Caplet the role of Antonia in the same opera.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings
EASTBOUND
Sailings from New York

*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen	Sept. 10
*Ryndam, for Rotterdam	Sept. 10
*Mauretania, for Liverpool	Sept. 11
*Celtic, for Liverpool	Sept. 12
Grosser Kurfurst, for Bremen	Sept. 12
*Oscar II, for Copenhagen	Sept. 12
*France, for Havre	Sept. 12
Sant Anna, for Naples-Marseilles	Sept. 12
*Victoria Louise, for Hamburg	Sept. 12
Uranium, for Rotterdam	Sept. 12
*Principe di Piemonte, for Naples	Sept. 12
*Italia, for Naples	Sept. 12
*Camorria, for Glasgow	Sept. 12
Rochambeau, for Havre	Sept. 12
*Finland, for Dover-Antwerp	Sept. 12
*Minnetonka, for London	Sept. 12
*New York, for Southampton	Sept. 12
*Maestric, for Southampton	Sept. 12
*Rotterdam, for Rotterdam	Sept. 12
America, for Genoa-Naples	Sept. 12
*Kronprinz Wilhelm, for Bremen	Sept. 12
*Lusitania, for Liverpool	Sept. 12
*Alice, for Naples-Trieste	Sept. 12
*President Grant, for Hamburg	Sept. 12
*La Provence, for Havre	Sept. 12
*Adriatic, for Liverpool	Sept. 12
*Friedrich der Grosse, for Bremen	Sept. 12
*Saxonia, for Gibraltar-Naples	Sept. 12
*Roma, for Azores, Marseilles	Sept. 12
*Amerika, for New York	Sept. 12

Sailings from Boston
Cymric, for Liverpool

Canadian, for Liverpool

*Crest, for Liverpool

Laconia, for Liverpool

Parisian, for Glasgow

*Arabia, for Liverpool

*Canopic, for Mediterranean ports

Cestrian, for Liverpool

Sailings from Philadelphia
Manitou, for Antwerp

Haverford, for Liverpool

Europe, for Mediterranean ports

Verona, for Mediterranean ports

*Southwark, for Liverpool

Merion, for Liverpool

Sailings from Montreal
Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool

Asoula, for Southampton

Lauretic, for Liverpool

Royal George, for Bristol

Albania, for Southampton

Canada, for New York

Lake Champlain, for Liverpool

Megantic, for Liverpool

Sailings from London
Arahle, for Boston

Caronia, for New York

Merion, for Philadelphia

Baltic, for New York

Cestrian, for Boston

Lake Champlain, for Montreal

Campania, for New York

Megantic, for Montreal

France, for Boston

Winifreda, for Boston

Empress of Ireland, for Quebec

Mauretania, for New York

Teutonic, for Montreal

Carmania, for New York

Cymric, for Boston

Dominion, for Philadelphia

Celtic, for New York

Devonia, for New York

Lake Manitoba, for Montreal

Laurentic, for Montreal

Lusitania, for New York

Sailings from New York
Minnehaha, for New York

Minnewaska, for New York

Minnetonka, for New York

Sailings from Southampton
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York

Oceanic, for New York

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, N. Y.

St. Louis, for New York

Berlin, for New York

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York

Olympic, for New York

Acadia, for Montreal

President Lincoln, for New York

George Washington, for New York

Meigs, for New York

Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for N. Y.

Maestric, for New York

Sailings from London
Minnehaha, for New York

Minnewaska, for New York

Minnetonka, for New York

Sailings from Southampton
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for New York

Oceanic, for New York

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, N. Y.

St. Louis, for New York

Berlin, for New York

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York

Olympic, for New York

Acadia, for Montreal

President Lincoln, for New York

George Washington, for New York

Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

MARKET NARROW AND PRICES OF STOCKS ERRATIC

After Temporary Halt Quotations Move Upward and Ease off in the Afternoon Trading

LONDON IS MIXED

Opening prices in the New York market were about the same as last night's closing quotations. They seemed to halt a few minutes and then they began to move upward. Trading was confined to the issues generally most active and the market in no sense was a broad one.

Reading, Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific and Mexican Petroleum were the strongest in the early sales. The Canadian issues, which have shown some strength recently, again were in demand this morning. May Stores and Sugar were higher.

Local stocks held fairly steady with some improvement for most of the issues traded in. United Fruit again showed an inclination to sag off. Isle Royale was a strong feature.

The specialties commanded some attention during the session. Sears Roebuck opened off 1/4 at 219 and declined 3 points before midday. Loose Wiles opened up 1/4 at 44 1/2 and sold above 45. International Harvester opened up a point at 125 and rose to 126 1/2. Mexican Petroleum opened up 1/4 at 81 1/4 and advanced to 84 1/2 during the first half of the session. Goodrich advanced 3/4 at 19 1/2 and advanced well above 50.

Copper Range on the local exchange sold ex-dividend of 50 cents at the opening at 58 compared with last night's closing price of 58 1/2, and then sold up to 59 1/2 before midday. Butte & Superior opened unchanged at 49 1/2, improved to 49 1/2 and then sold off a point. United Fruit opened off 1/4 at 186 1/2 and declined to 185 during the first half of the session.

Stocks again turned heavy in the afternoon. Gains of the forenoon were mostly wiped out. Pittsburgh Coal preferred had a good rise. General Chemical became conspicuously strong. There was considerable trading in East Butte at higher prices on the local exchange.

LONDON—In the late session on the stock exchange today price changes were checked, but sentiment in the main continued cheerful.

Settlement preparations had a restrictive influence on operations. The gold withdrawals and impending Indian loan depressed consols, but home rails retained a firm tone.

Canadian Pacific made a better showing and Americans, although dull, retained steadiness.

Renewed Italian-Turkish peace reports imparted improvement to foreigners. Insiders supported mines partly on account of the fact that Contangoes were below expectation.

The continental bourses closed heavy.

SHORTAGE IN ANTHRACITE
PHILADELPHIA—Coal company officials say that the lack of labor arising from the failure of men who stopped work on April 1 to return to the mines will reduce anthracite production about 5,000,000 tons. This, together with the shortage caused by the two and a half months' cessation of work, brings the year's shortage to 8,000,000 tons.

CRUCIBLE STEEL COMPANY
PITTSBURGH—Nineteen acres of land at Syracuse have been purchased by the Crucible Steel Company of America for construction of a new steel works through a new corporation named Syracuse Crucible Steel Company.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Wednesday; light southwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair in southern, probably showers in northern portion tonight or Wednesday; slightly warmer in central portion tonight.

Showers have occurred during the last 24 hours on the south Atlantic and Gulf coasts and from Kansas northeastward to Michigan. The greatest rainfall was 5.02 inches at Tampa, Fla. A disturbance in central this morning over Lake Superior will move eastward and this vicinity will be on the southern edge of it on Wednesday. This is followed by an area of high pressure that is now producing cool, pleasant weather in the Northwest. The temperature continues high over the central sections.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
S. M. 63; 12 noon 74
Average temperature yesterday, 70.5 F.

IN OTHER CITIES
New York..... 64 Albany..... 80
Buffalo..... 80 Pittsburgh..... 80
Nantucket..... 74 Chicago..... 80
Washington..... 62 Des Moines..... 80
Jacksonville..... 80 St. Louis..... 80
San Francisco..... 62 Denver..... 62
Portland, Me..... 74 Kansas City..... 80
Philadelphia..... 80

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises..... 5:19 High water.....
Sun sets..... 6:00 Low water.....
Length of day..... 12:44

TANK CARS
We have all steel modern tank cars to shippers of liquid freight. Terms reasonable.

KEITH CAR COMPANY
Western Union Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

Symbol	Open	High	Low	Last
Alis-Chal 1st pd.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Am B & Fy Co.	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Am Can	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am Cities	120 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Am Linseed Oil	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am Loco	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Am Smelt	86 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Am Sugar	125 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Anacosta	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Achison	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Baldwin Loco	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Balt & Ohio	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Batoplas	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Bruna D & C Co	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Beth Steel	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Beth Steel	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Butte	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Ca Pac	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Central Leather	274 1/2	275 1/2	274 1/2	274 1/2
Chl & West P.	31 1/4	32 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
Chl & West P.	35 1/4	36 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4
Chino	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Ches & Ohio	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Col Fuel	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Col Southern 1st pd.	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Con Gas	145 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Denver	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
D S & A	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
D S & A	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Erie	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
General Chemical	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Goldfield	205 1/2	206 1/2	205 1/2	205 1/2
Goodrich	79 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Guggenheim Ex Co	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Gu No	139 1/2	140 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Harvester	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Ill Central	125 1/2	126 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Inter-Met	130 1/2	131 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Int-Mar	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Int-Marine	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Int-Marine	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Kan City	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Kan City	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Kan & Tex	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Laclede Gas	105 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Lackawanna Steel	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Lehigh Valley	168 1/2	169 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2
Loose Wiles	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
L-W B Co 1st pd.	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Mackay Co	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
May Comp	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Miami	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Mer Pacific	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Mex Petroleum	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
M S P & S	150 1/2	151 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Nat Lead	155 1/2	156 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Nat Biscuit	139 1/2	140 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Nat Enameling	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Nevada Cons	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
N Y Air Brk	137 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
N Y Central	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Norfolk & Western	116 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Northern Pac	127 1/2	128 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Pacific Mail	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Pennsylvania	124 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
P C & S	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Pressed Steel Car	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Ray Cons	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Reading	168 1/2	169 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2
Reubens Steel	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Rock Island	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Rock Island	26 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Rock Island	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Sears Roebuck	219 1/2	220 1/2	219 1/2	219 1/2
Seaboard A. P.	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Southern Pac	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Union B & P	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Union B & P	59 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
United Dry Goods	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
U S Steel	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
U S Steel	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
U S Steel	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
U S Steel	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
U S Steel	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
U S Steel	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
U S Steel	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
U S Steel	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
U S Steel	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
U S Steel	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
U S Steel	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
U S Steel	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
U S Steel	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
U S Steel	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2

NEGOTIATIONS NEARLY FINISHED

The negotiations which have been carried on for over a year by the Boston & Eastern Electric Railroad Company with a New York syndicate relative to the financing are understood to have finally reached a successful conclusion and a formal announcement to this effect is expected in a few days.

The proposed route of the new road has already received the approval of the Massachusetts railroad commission, but actual work in building has been deferred pending the completion of financing arrangements.

The proposed road will be 22 miles long, with route between Boston and Danvers and will cost about \$15,000,000. It will take from three to four years to construct the road.

The Boston & Eastern Electric Railroad Company has never perfected a permanent organization and consists at present of a temporary association of 17 individuals, including William H. Gove and William S. Nichols, both officials of the Salem Safe Deposit & Trust Company; Melville Woodbury, the Beverly shoe manufacturer, and John H. Bickford, the engineer of the road.

Str Laconia, from Liverpool, had no miles east of Boston light at 7 a. m. today. Docks about 2 p. m. Wednesday.

Sept. 11, from Norfolk, has 60 bbls potatoes, 120 bbls pears and 550 bbls peanuts. Str Cymric, sailed Tuesday Sept. 10, for Liverpool taking 264 bbls 138 lbs apples.

Str Franconia, Boston for Liverpool with 551 bbls 346 lbs apples arrived at Queenstown Sept. 10, p. m. Due at Liverpool Sept. 11.

Str Winifreda, Boston for Liverpool, with 16 bbls apples, passed Brow Head Sept. 10th.

Str San Jose, sailed from Port Limon, C. R. Sept. 8, for Boston with bananas for United Fruit Company. Due at Boston Monday Sept. 16th.

Receipts for today—Apples 1695 bbls, pears 8113 cts, watermelons 2 cts, cantaloupes 25 cts, California oranges 384 lbs, California fruit 17 cts, carriers, potatoes 25-50 bbls, sweet potatoes 4204 bbls, onions 180 bush.

Boston Receipts
Today 1003 pkgs. Last year 1284 pkgs.

Boston Prices
Flour—Spring patents \$5.35, winter patents \$5.25, winter straights \$4.90, 50 lb, Kansas \$4.50, winter clears \$4.60, 5 lb, spring clears \$4.25, 40 lb, fancy \$5.50.

Milled—Spring bran \$24.50, winter bran \$25.50, winter red dog \$32.75, 33, middlings \$27.75, 31, mixed feed \$26.50, 30, cottonseed meal \$20.25, 31.

Corn—Spot No. 2 yellow 94c, No. 3 yellow 93c, No. 4 yellow 92c, No. 5 yellow 91c, No. 6 yellow 90c, No. 7 yellow 89c, No. 8 yellow 88c, No. 9 yellow 87c, No. 10 yellow 86c, No. 11 yellow 85c, No. 12 yellow 84c, No. 13 yellow 83c, No. 14 yellow 82c, No. 15 yellow 81c, No. 16 yellow 80c, No. 17 yellow 79c, No. 18 yellow 78c, No. 19 yellow 77c, No. 20 yellow 76c, No. 21 yellow 75c, No. 22 yellow 74c, No. 23 yellow 73c, No. 24 yellow 72c, No. 25 yellow 71c, No. 26 yellow 70c, No. 27 yellow 69c, No. 28 yellow 68c, No. 29 yellow 67c, No. 30 yellow 66c, No. 31 yellow 65c, No. 32 yellow 64c, No. 33 yellow 63c, No. 34 yellow 62c, No. 35 yellow 61c, No. 36 yellow 60c, No. 37 yellow 59c, No. 38 yellow 58c, No. 39 yellow 57c, No. 40 yellow 56c, No. 41 yellow 55c, No. 42 yellow 54c, No. 43 yellow 53c, No. 44 yellow 52c, No. 45 yellow 51c, No. 46 yellow 50c, No. 47 yellow 49c, No. 48 yellow 48c, No. 49 yellow 47c, No. 50 yellow 46c, No. 51 yellow 45c, No. 52 yellow 44c, No. 53 yellow 43c, No. 54 yellow 42c, No. 55 yellow 41c, No. 56 yellow 40c, No. 57 yellow 39c, No. 58 yellow 38c, No. 59 yellow 37c, No. 60 yellow 36c, No. 61 yellow 35c, No. 62 yellow 34c, No. 63 yellow 33c, No. 64 yellow 32c, No. 65 yellow 31c, No. 66 yellow 30c, No. 67 yellow 29c, No. 68 yellow 28c, No. 69 yellow 27c, No. 70 yellow 26c, No. 71 yellow 25c, No. 72 yellow 24c, No. 73 yellow 23c, No. 74 yellow 22c, No. 75 yellow 21c, No. 76 yellow 20c, No. 77 yellow 19c, No. 78 yellow 18c, No. 79 yellow 17c, No. 80 yellow 16c, No. 81 yellow 15c, No. 82 yellow 14c, No. 83 yellow 13c, No. 84 yellow 12c, No. 85 yellow 11c, No. 86 yellow 10c, No. 87 yellow 9c, No. 88 yellow 8c, No. 89 yellow 7c, No. 90 yellow 6c, No. 91 yellow 5c, No. 92 yellow 4c, No. 93 yellow 3c, No. 94 yellow 2c, No. 95 yellow 1c, No. 96 yellow 0c, No. 97 yellow 0c, No. 98 yellow 0c, No. 99 yellow 0c, No. 100 yellow 0c.

Hay—Clover \$27.00, No. 1 \$25.50, No. 2 \$24.00, No. 3 \$22.50, No. 4 \$21.00, No. 5 \$19.50, No. 6 \$18.00, No. 7 \$16.50, No. 8 \$15.00, No. 9 \$13.50, No. 10 \$12.00, No. 11 \$10.50, No. 12 \$9.00, No. 13 \$7.50, No. 14 \$6.00, No. 15 \$4.50, No. 16 \$3.00, No. 17 \$1.50, No. 18 \$0.50, No. 19 \$0.00, No. 20 \$0.00, No. 21 \$0.00, No. 22 \$0.00, No. 23 \$0.00, No. 24 \$0.00, No. 25 \$0.00, No. 26 \$0.00, No. 27 \$0.00, No. 28 \$0.00, No. 29 \$0.00, No. 30 \$0.00, No. 31 \$0.00, No. 32 \$0.00, No. 33 \$0.00, No. 34 \$0.00, No. 35 \$0.00, No. 36 \$0.00, No. 37 \$0.00, No. 38 \$0.00, No. 39 \$0.00, No. 40 \$0.00, No. 41 \$0.00, No. 42 \$0.00, No. 43 \$0.00, No. 44 \$0.00, No. 45 \$0.00, No. 46 \$0.00, No. 47 \$0.00, No. 48 \$0.00, No. 49 \$0.00, No. 50 \$0.00, No. 51 \$0.00, No. 52 \$0.00, No. 53 \$0.00, No. 54 \$0.00, No. 55 \$0.00, No. 56 \$0.00, No. 57 \$0.00, No. 58 \$0.00, No. 59 \$0.00, No. 60 \$0.00, No. 61 \$0.00, No. 62 \$0.00, No. 63 \$0.00, No. 64 \$0.00, No. 65 \$0.00, No. 66 \$0.00, No. 67 \$0.00, No. 68 \$0.00, No. 69 \$0.00, No. 70 \$0.00, No. 71 \$0.00, No. 72 \$0.00, No. 73 \$0.00, No. 74 \$0.00, No. 75 \$0.00, No. 76 \$0.00, No. 77 \$0.00, No. 78 \$0.00, No. 79 \$0.00, No. 80 \$0.00, No. 81 \$0.00, No. 82 \$0.00, No. 83 \$0.00, No. 84 \$0.00, No. 85 \$0.00, No. 86 \$0.00, No. 87 \$0.00, No. 88 \$0.00, No. 89 \$0.00, No. 90 \$0.00, No. 91 \$0.00, No. 92 \$0.00, No. 93 \$0.00, No. 94 \$0.00, No. 95 \$0.00, No. 96 \$0.00, No. 97 \$0.00, No. 98 \$0.00, No. 99 \$0.00, No. 100 \$0.00.

Butter—Northern creamery 20c, western 21c, cream 22c, salted 23c, unsalted 24c, 1 lb 25c, 2 lb 26c, 3 lb 27c, 4 lb 28c, 5 lb 29c, 6 lb 30c, 7 lb 31c, 8 lb 32c, 9 lb 33c, 10 lb 34c, 11 lb 35c, 12 lb 36c, 13 lb 37c, 14 lb 38c, 15 lb 39c, 16 lb 40c, 17 lb 41c, 18 lb 42c, 19 lb 43c, 20 lb 44c, 21 lb 45c, 22 lb 46c, 23 lb 47c, 24 lb 48c, 25 lb 49c, 26 lb 50c, 27 lb 51c, 28 lb 52c, 29 lb 53c, 30 lb 54c, 31 lb 55c, 32 lb 56c, 33 lb 57c, 34 lb 58c, 35 lb 59c, 36 lb 60c, 37 lb 61c, 38 lb 62c, 39 lb 63c, 40 lb 64c, 41 lb 65c, 42 lb 66c, 43 lb 67c, 44 lb 68c, 45 lb 69c, 46 lb 70c, 47 lb 71c, 48 lb 72c, 49 lb 73c, 50 lb 74c, 51 lb 75c, 52 lb 76c, 53 lb 77c, 54 lb 78c, 55 lb 79c, 56 lb 80c, 57 lb 81c, 58 lb 82c, 59 lb 83c, 60 lb 84c, 61 lb 85c, 62 lb 86c, 63 lb 87c, 64 lb 88c, 65 lb 89c, 66 lb 90c, 67 lb 91c, 68 lb 92c, 69 lb 93c, 70 lb 94c, 71 lb 95c, 72 lb 96c, 73 lb 97c, 74 lb 98c, 75 lb 99c, 76 lb 100c, 77 lb 101c, 78 lb 102c, 79 lb 103c, 80 lb 104c,

Latest Market Reports • Events of Interest to Investors

DEMAND FOR SHOES NOT AS GENERAL AS TRADE EXPECTED

Activity in Footwear Not Proportionate to That in Other Lines of Business, Although Some Improvement Is Noted—Leather Market

Although there is some improvement in the demand for shoes it is not as general as the trade is accustomed to at this time, nor as the bright mercantile conditions throughout the country should ordinarily create.

Considering, therefore, the advent of fall, the unaltered condition of the leather market, crop reports which show an abundance heretofore unequalled and the situation in commercial affairs such that promise a large demand for all kinds of commodities, it is still a fact that the trading in footwear does not proportionately equal the activity which exists in other leading industries.

What orders that are being received seem to be intended for the fall trade as an early delivery appears to be required, and this with requests for shipments of what may also be in the works would indicate an activity among the wholesalers which must be considered favorable to a future business.

There is always a limited amount of rejects in all factories which sometimes accumulate to undesirable proportions but the determination to avoid the advance on new goods has prompted buyers to seek for what bargains might be found among them and this has run down stocks of this character to bare floors, in some instances.

However, orders for regular lines of goods command top prices, and as it is proverbial with manufacturers to sell a shade below leather quotations shoe buyers are always operating inside of maximum market values.

The second visit of the jobbers for a personal canvass of the situation has already begun, but thus far no large contracts have been reported. A bullish attitude is assumed, and other methods used to overcome the firmness which meets them, but so far it has availed nothing.

Manufacturers are paying more for stock and according to all mercantile reasoning they must get an advance upon their product, and so far there has not been even a rumor that a contrary course is being pursued. It has no doubt effected early ordering, but as disappointing as this may be, manufacturers are not inclined to be oblivious to facts constantly before them in the stock market, so the strength existing in footwear has no parallel in its unanimity in the history of the trade.

Makers of men's fine high-grade shoes report business of the past week fair only. The men on the road are sending in orders for future shipment with some sizing up business for early delivery, but the trade lacks that element of satisfaction which must come to it very soon. The lower priced grade is in a much better condition, there having been a sharp demand the past three weeks, and several orders were received rising a thousand dozen each. The range of prices in these lines is attractive to the buyers, and manufacturers feel assured of a large business.

Men's strong serviceable shoes are having more trade offered than can safely be accepted. Side leather, whether chrome or bark tanned, is so unstable in price, and warehouse stocks are so uncertain, that sizeable orders cannot be booked without consulting the leather market regarding prices and prospective deliveries. The factories are busy, some even rushed, and the promising of shipments is made with caution. Reports concerning these goods show an increasing firmness which may result in another rise unless lower stock values relieve the situation.

Warm goods are now at the height of their season. Large shipments are forwarded daily, and duplicate ordering is larger than for several years.

Ladies' high cut footwear constitutes the principal amount of the business in factories specializing ladies' goods. The factories as a whole are not running full but there is a steadiness to the volume now going through the works which gives satisfaction. Buyers are conservative in their dealings, and manufacturers are equally so when contracts for future use are offered. Low cuts are moving in small lots only, the regular season has passed and manufacturers are not as energetic in seeking after next year's orders as is their wont. Fashion having favored the high boot, of many buttons, has contributed to the business, the larger part of the season's activity and as little or no change is to take place this year, the trade will continue on those lines to a larger degree.

The demand for misses' and children's shoes remains about the same. There are, however, exceptions, especially where reputation is a moving factor, but the general condition is not active.

Hemlock sole leather had a steady trade but lots were not large, averaging below 2000 sides. The sole leather trade has been good the past week although prices are not only strong but an advance of 1/2 cent for choice tannages is demanded. The cable orders were exceptional in point of quality, orders calling for 5000 to 15,000 sides being among the receipts.

The call for union backs continues active in the face of a buoyant market. Prices have reached figures unbelievable a year ago. Light choice backs now sell at 30 and 40 cents. Within three weeks steers advanced from 36 to 38 cents. Light shoulders are now selling at 32 and 33 cents and heads which were 14 are now 15 cents.

Oak sole leather is having a steady demand. Stocks are too small to avail anything and orders are taken conditionally.

As the hide market is a reliable indicator of future side leather values the following quotation of Sept. 7 will best show what the prospects are: Chicago packer hides—branded cows 17, Colorado steers 17 1/2, butts 17 1/2, Texas 17 1/2, heavy native cows 17 1/2, native bulls 15 1/2, branded bulls 13 1/2, native steers 19 1/2. As these are sales prices there is little upon which to base expectations of an easier market at present.

Calf skins are having a fair between-season's trade. Blacks are moving slowly but the prices remain unchanged. Tans still retain that activity which has been reported repeatedly. The stocks on hand or in transit are quite within the demand and much difficulty is occasioned in the factories in consequence of the shortage of this stock.

Side upper leather is receiving constant attention, and orders, as large as will be accepted, are placed daily. One cent advance was asked for special grades but the whole market is bullish and none will venture a prediction on future prices.

The split market is short and strong. Flexibles are sold ahead of the output. Wax splits are higher than known to be for years and oze splits have now a demand that prevents any accumulation notwithstanding that a cent advance has taken place within 30 days.

Patent side leather is dull for heavy weights, but active for light weights. Much of the latter is being substituted where patent calf was formerly used. The foreign trade is also calling for fair sized lots of it. Patent calf is having a smart demand, japanners pushing this production in order to meet it.

Dealers in glazed kid report a steadily increasing trade. Domestic buyers are frequently in the market. Their selections have extended to all grades and their purchases are more liberal in amount. The best indication of the reported improvement is the refusal to comply with requested concessions which have heretofore met with favor.

TORRINGTON CO. ANNUAL REPORT

The annual report of the Torrington Company for fiscal year ended Aug. 31, 1912, is issued. Comparisons follow:

	1912	1911
Dividends	\$300,283	\$227,318
Rent	110,000	110,000
Sale new stock	1,021,000	—
Miscellaneous	24,922	4,815
Total	\$1,516,205	\$352,336
EXPENDITURES		
Div and int.	\$348,000	\$288,000
Sale and direct fees	31,297	5,947
Bonds purchased	140,000	—
Cap. exp. Springfield	750,000	—
Loans to sub. cos.	101,525	—
Miscellaneous	30,484	56,527
Total	\$1,401,406	\$350,474

The cash balance on hand Aug. 31, 1912, was \$266,741, compared with \$151,939 the previous year.

Above receipts and expenditures do not include receipts and payments on behalf of subsidiary companies.

President John E. Alvord says, in part: It has been the wish of our directors and management to make a profit and loss report with receipts and expenditures of their various subsidiary companies, but they have not been able to do so, as the subsidiaries close their year at different times and at a different date from the closing of the year of the Torrington Company, therefore, such a report would have to be largely estimated. The business and profits of our subsidiaries have been about the same as in the previous year, and the net earnings of the various subsidiary companies are largely in excess of the amount necessary to pay interest on bonds and dividends on the stock of your company.

The business and profits of your German factory are about the same as last year. During the year the German company has purchased the factory which it occupies.

Business in England shows a small increase both in volume and profit. The screw business, which is a comparatively recent addition, is increasing very rapidly.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 9)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore—R. E. Tubman; U. S. Cattleburgh, Ky.—D. H. Carpenter of Carpenter, U. S. Chicago—S. H. Axman of Selz, Schwab & Co.; Adams. Fredericksburg, Va.—M. Wallace; U. S. Minneapolis—C. Grimsrud of Grimsrud Shoe Co.; Atlantic House. Minneapolis—H. A. Cool of Chase Supply Co.; U. S. Savannah, Ga.—I. Greenwald; U. S. Nashville—Byrd Murray of Murray, Dill,rell Shoe Co.; Brew. U. S. San Juan, P. R.—Marcella Portet; U. S. Savannah, Ga.—J. A. Varnado of Globe Shoe Co.; U. S.

London, Eng.—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons; Tour. Quebec, Can.—J. V. Hatch of Gale Bros.; U. S.

RAILROAD TRAFFIC CONTINUES TO SHOW INCREASED TONNAGE

Volume Carried by Western Roads From Five to Twelve Per Cent Greater in August Than Year Ago

DEMAND FOR FUNDS

CHICAGO—The volume of tonnage carried by the western roads during the month of August exceeded the anticipations of the most enthusiastic traffic officials. It was reported that the percentage of increase ranged from 5 to 12 per cent over August last year.

The buying of all kinds of merchandise and staple commodities increased heavily and forced upon the railroads an immense volume of freight which, together with an enormous movement of grain, rapidly absorbed the greater part of the available car supply. In spite of a rather uncertain political aspect the general business of the West appears to be steadily improving, and indications are that there is now nothing to stop it from assuming greater proportions than has been witnessed for several years. There is hardly any line of trade which has not been affected by the betterment and preparations are being made for still further expansion.

The attention of the entire business community of the country for several weeks has been directed toward the grain fields of the country, and to the possible final yield of wheat, corn and oats. The movement of spring wheat in the Northwest is now moving in large volume, and within a short time the vast accumulations at distributing points will have been marketed, and the gold will flow into the pockets of the farmer and in turn be distributed to the industrial activity of that section of the country. Merchants in the interior have been anticipating this, and their purchases of all kinds of goods for future delivery have been exceptionally large, and the hand-to-mouth policy which was pursued during the greater part of last year, has now been almost entirely eliminated. The West and Southwest are also heavy contributors to the movement of grain, so much so, that the railroads now find it difficult to supply a sufficient number of cars, and partly because of this and also because of a shortage of help, a vast amount of wheat is said to be lying on the ground for want of proper facilities for handling it.

With large crops the basis for a good business in all commercial lines, and with manufacturers of iron and steel crowded to the limit of their capacity, with equipment manufacturers filled with orders and with no surplus stocks in the hands of interior distributors, leading bankers of the West say that the outlook for business is exceedingly gratifying, not only to bankers generally, but to jobbers and wholesalers as well. The call for funds in the crop moving districts of the West is increasing and the currency movement to those sections is heavier than during the corresponding period for several years past. For this purpose, and for the accommodation of interests who are increasing manufacturing capacity, rates have gradually grown firmer until the minimum for all ordinary loans is now on a basis of about 5 per cent. Rates on commercial paper have also increased until the maximum is now running at a 5 1/2 per cent basis.

According to leading authorities the general dry goods trade has not thrived so conspicuously for a number of months as it has during the last fortnight. Visiting buyers were at the distributing points in large numbers and their purchases included a great variety of goods with the feature being a tendency to purchase luxuries rather than necessities. Road salesmen reported good success in securing orders for fall and spring shipments with sales considerably in excess of the corresponding period a year ago and with indications of further gains as the season advances. In other lines, such as clothing, shoes, furniture, hardware, there was a corresponding amount of activity and in all the wholesale grocery trade shipments were equal to all expectations for this season of the year. Collections were reported generally satisfactory.

The iron and steel mills of the West continue to work at full capacity with western producers maintaining their discouraging attitude toward further price advances, although the demand for all finished products is much heavier and still gaining ground. Some buyers in this territory are becoming impatient in their demands to be recognized for 1913 requirements but the mills are firm in their refusal to consider contracts at this time. The prospect for a phenomenal amount of unfilled tonnage is becoming more pronounced daily and the leading interest is expected to be unable to book any new tonnage in shapes for delivery during the first quarter of next year, as consumers are taking out their entire contract tonnage in specifications. Although inquiries for rails amounting to over 200,000 tons are in the market for 1913 delivery no reliable information can be obtained as to the placing of contracts. Western roads are showing great interest in future requirements and are inquiring for large tonnages of track fastenings to be delivered through-

RAILROAD BONDS NOW SELLING AT LOW PRICE LEVEL

NEW YORK—Practically all high-grade railroad bonds have suffered declines of about two points in the past three months. When it is considered that this places about half these bonds at the lowest levels since they recovered from effects of the 1907 panic, and most of the rest within a fraction of a point of their lowest level since the first part of 1908, bond houses say that it is nearly time for investors who have withheld funds for the attractive offerings of high yield preferred stock to begin purchasing high-grade bonds.

At present 14 representative high-grade bonds, legal for savings bank investments in New York state, compare with their low prices of 1910 and 1909 and yield at their current prices as follows:

Bond	Present Price	Low Price	Yield
Atchafalpa gen. ss.	97 1/2	97 1/2	4.13
C. & N. W. gen. ss.	97 1/2	97 1/2	4.13
St. Paul gen. ss.	97 1/2	97 1/2	4.13
Chl. & N. W. gen. ss.	97 1/2	97 1/2	4.13
Rock Isl. gen. ss.	97 1/2	97 1/2	4.13
Do. ref. ss.	97 1/2	97 1/2	4.13
Del. & Hud. 1st r. ss.	97 1/2	97 1/2	4.13
Ill. Cent. 1st r. ss.	97 1/2	97 1/2	4.13
L. & N. 1st r. ss.	97 1/2	97 1/2	4.13
Nor. & W. 1st r. ss.	97 1/2	97 1/2	4.13
Nor. Pac. 1st r. ss.	97 1/2	97 1/2	4.13
So. Pac. 1st r. ss.	97 1/2	97 1/2	4.13
Union Pac. 1st r. ss.	97 1/2	97 1/2	4.13
Do. 1st r. ss.	97 1/2	97 1/2	4.13

All but two of these bonds sold lower in 1910 than since the panic. Seven are 1/4 to 3/4 points below their low level of 1910. One is at the same level, and six are up 1/4 to one point. Of course they may go lower yet on further liquidation by banks and trust companies, but they have already reached a point where there should be a profit in buying almost any of them.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Business in the New York market for turpentine continues to be confined to small jobbing purchases of the spirits at the previously quoted figure; that is, 41c ex-yard. The Savannah market remained steady but quiet at 39 1/2@38 1/2c.

Rosin—Prices are still very firmly maintained at the levels reached in the recent advance, but only a moderate jobbing trade is reported in common to good strained and in a few of the medium and pale grades. The New York Commercial quotes: Common \$6.55, Gen. Sam. E. \$6.65, graded B \$6.75, D \$6.90, E \$6.90, F \$6.95, G \$6.95, H \$7.05, I \$7.05, K \$7.35, M \$7.50, N \$8, WG \$8.20, WW \$8.75.

Tar and Pitch—Despite the meager character of the takings a steady undertone continues in the local market. Prices remain unchanged at \$5.50@5.75 for tar in oil barrels and at \$4@4.50 for pitch.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 31s 6d; rosin, common, 16s 3d.

LONDON—Turpentine steadier at 30s 6d; rosin, American standard, quiet at 16s 6d; rosin, American fine, quiet at 20s.

WILMINGTON—Rosin, steady; good, \$6.15; spirits, machine steady at 37c. Tar firm at \$2.20; turpentine hard, \$3.25; soft, \$4.50; virgin, \$4.50.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 37 1/2c. Sales 636, receipts 332, exports 96, stock 37,803. Rosin firm. Sales 2403, receipts 1924, exports 3582, stock 101,954. Prices—WW, \$8.20; WG, \$7.80; N, \$7.35; M, \$6.90; K, \$6.55; I, \$6.55; H, \$6.55; G, \$6.55; F, \$6.55; E, 6.45; D, 6.40; B, \$6.30.

ST. PAUL IMPROVEMENTS

MINNEAPOLIS—The St. Paul has a large crew at work on the 32 miles between Minneapolis and Benton, Minn., on practical rebuilding of the line. Relative to operation into Minneapolis it is one of the most important reconstruction plans being carried out in this part of the country. The road is building a big grain tannage over the line, notwithstanding the work.

out the first half of the coming year. The leading mills are refusing to quote on any new structural business in this territory either for the remainder of this year or for 1913, thus reflecting the general activity of building throughout the West.

Railroads operating eastward from Chicago and St. Louis moved a volume of business averaging about 10 per cent above the same period last year during the past week. Merchandise shipments were heavy and generally diversified, there being no particular restriction of purchases in any line of trade. Miscellaneous freight, including machinery and other heavy classifications, moved in larger volume than for many months indicating trade expansion in the territory served by the road. The iron and steel mills are now furnishing heavy shipments to the West and Southwest, and other industrial concerns are relatively as liberal contributors to the tonnage of the roads. Shipments of grain are growing heavier as are grain products. There was no particular increase in the shipments of provisions and packing-house products although they were a little heavier than last year. The eastbound movement of freight is gradually forging ahead of that of the corresponding time last year. Southern railroads have enjoyed a somewhat heavier traffic, but at the moment the South is taking no more than a normal amount of freight.

BOSTON & MAINE TRANSPORTATION RATIO REDUCED

Good Gain in Net Earnings for July Wipes Out Previous Year's Deficit—Efficiency of Management

FREIGHT INCREASED

NEW YORK—In July, the first month of the fiscal year 1913, and a most auspicious one, Boston & Maine gained \$414,000 in net after taxes. Such an increase wiped out the 1912 deficit of \$394,000 after preferred and common dividends. July gain in operating income was about 38 per cent.

The feature was the improvement in transportation costs. Gross business, producing \$390,643 more revenue was handled with a less than \$22,000 advance in conducting transportation.

Transportation ratio was 42.19 per cent in July, 1912, against 45.95 per cent for the same month in 1911, and an average of 46.35 per cent for each month of year ended June 30, 1912.

While 42.19 per cent is by no means a low ratio, it represents the best Boston & Maine has done in a long time and is comparatively a fine testimonial to increased operating efficiency. July's transportation ratio last year almost exactly equaled that of the full year. Should Vice-President Byrnes be able to hold the average of transportation ratio in current fiscal year to even 42 1/2 per cent, more than 90 per cent of the year's expected gain in business would be saved for net. Executives expect this to be accomplished.

The maintenance had to be curtailed owing to heavy July traffic movement, which made difficult the tearing up of tracks, etc. Equipment was well maintained. Way maintenance is expected to resume its high average within two months.

Of the \$390,000 gain in gross, freight revenue contributed nearly 85 per cent. Realization of such a gain without noticeable widespread improvement in New England business bespeaks further gains when New England trade and manufacturing really picks up. Some effect on traffic during the late fall and winter months may be covered by the comparatively small crop of potatoes in Aroostook county which has had unprecedented rain during the summer season.

Having made many improvements in equipment, service and roadbed east of Portland, Me., the management will go ahead with modernizing the Boston-Portland route.

COTTON DEMAND IS GROWING

A large exporter of cotton says: "Yield this year under most favorable conditions will not be over 13,500,000 bales. Crop is very late."

"In Atlantic states where fertilizer was used freely, early rains washed away a great deal of it and made conditions late in again preparing the ground, which could not be done satisfactorily."

"Automobiles now consume 840,000 bales, or all that can be produced in Florida (60,000 bales), Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia and North Carolina (30,000 bales), Tennessee (400,000 bales) and Louisiana (350,000 bales)."

"Population increase indicates 3 1/2 per cent more cotton annually required, to say nothing about increased demand from China and other oriental countries where people under education are wearing more clothes."

"Oklahoma's crop is in best condition but only 40 per cent of Texas is unaffected by drought and this within an area bounded by Waco, Weatherford, Durant, Paris, Texarkana and Ennis."

STEEL FOUNDRIES COMPANY BUSY

NEW YORK—A broker close to the American Steel Foundries says that there has been some accumulation of the stock recently. The company will reduce its debt nearly \$1,000,000 during the coming 12 months—the old American Steel Casting bonds being paid off, and it has acquired a large amount of the debenture 4s—all from the reserves of the company.

Earnings are good and improving monthly, so that the company is earning at the rate of 5 per cent on its stock. Some excellent long-term contracts have recently been entered into, which will give the company a large and profitable tonnage, even in dull times.

MISSOURI PACIFIC

NEW YORK—President Bush of Missouri Pacific says: "Never before in a presidential year have business conditions along the road looked so prosperous. The great crops will bring business in plenty, for at least a year. As for politics, people out our way are not worrying at all. I believe Missouri Pacific has got over the hill. I can't tell how long it will stay there, but we are in excellent position now."

RAIL ORDERS

NEW YORK—St. Paul has ordered an additional 10,000 tons of rails for next year's delivery.

MUCH NEW IRON AND STEEL BUSINESS IS IN PROSPECT

General Anxiety on Part of Buyers Regarding Supply for Next Year and Advancing Prices—Good Demand for All Grades Experienced

PITTSBURGH—Inquiries for 10,000 tons of No. 2 foundry iron for first quarter and first half 1913 delivery, are in the hands of Pittsburgh furnace companies, while the number of smaller inquiries brings the total tonnage involved in new business to more than double this amount. For first half delivery, foundry iron is quoted at \$15, and as high as \$15.50 by some furnaces not willing to accept much business beyond the end of this year, but preferring to await developments. There is much urging for prices into the new year, showing a general anxiety on the part of buyers regarding the supply in face of the advancing market, but the determination of furnaces to hold away from such trade until late in the year is checking a movement for covering very far ahead by large consumers.

Basic iron inquiries are growing larger. One big consumer, who has asked for prices on between 15,000 and 20,000 tons, a large portion of which is for delivery in November and December, 1912, has been followed by other concerns with smaller tonnages, who seek quotations covering the first quarter of 1913. A casting about in the iron market shows very little free basic iron for delivery within this period without additional furnace capacity being started. The uncertainty regarding the starting of idle furnaces is more than ever because of the scarcity of ore, the high price of coke, and the prevailing shortage of labor.

Gray forge iron is very firm. Some inquiry is developing that will soon test the actual strength of this market, and which will likely bring about a higher range of prices than the normal figures now being quoted. There is very little now being offered or available for shipment this year, most of the producers of this grade being over-sold.

Because of the higher price demanded for heavy melting steel and other grades of old material, buyers are not so active in the iron and steel scrap market at this time, while dealers are not pushing

trade with any energy, but waiting to see if there is to be sufficient demand to warrant the higher prices being asked. Dealers are asking as high as \$14 for heavy melting steel, while the buyers are insisting upon \$13.50. There have been some sales at the higher price. Re-rolling rails are firmer and the price somewhat higher than the average. Machine-shop borings are running from \$9.75 to \$10.25, an advance of 25c. There appears to be plenty of material in the market, but dealers who have accumulated stocks at good prices are not disposed to let them go at the buyers' prices. Some of the larger steel companies are using less scrap than usual, because they are able to take less per ton to steel and in some instances are even operating without the use of scrap steel.

The demand for spot coke is stronger than for some weeks. Sales of round lots of from 10,000 to 12,000 tons for prompt shipment have been made at \$23.50 a ton. In spite of more attractive prices, there is little coke to be had. Less than 80 per cent of the tonnage called for in contracts was shipped out of the Connellsville region last week, and this has been prorated among consumers. The entire region is extremely short of cars, and operators are finding increasing difficulty in getting shipments out.

The heavy demand for railroad spikes and all forms of track material has so crowded the mills that very little new business can be taken for delivery within three months. Leading manufacturers have advanced the price of standard railroad spikes to a minimum of \$1.75 Pittsburgh. This is \$1 a ton above the maximum price of two weeks ago.

The heavy demand for cold-rolled shafting has so filled up the mills that most of the makers are now running behind on deliveries a little further each week. As a result new business is being taken only at an advanced price. The former discounts on shafting have been changed by all the leading manufacturers to the equivalent of an advance of \$4 a ton. In spite of this, buying continues large with a very strong demand.

N. Y. CENTRAL'S NEXT MEETING

NEW YORK—The first meeting since the summer vacation set in of the board of directors of the New York Central and some of its subsidiary lines will be held on Wednesday. A sufficient number of the directors are in town to constitute a quorum, including J. P. Morgan, William Rockefeller, W. C. Brown and Marvin Huggitt.

The meetings scheduled are those of the New York Central, Lake Shore, Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis and the New York & Harlem railroads. At these meetings matters of considerable importance, which have accumulated during the summer, will be taken up, and in addition the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the New York Central and the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis will undoubtedly be declared.

There is also a likelihood that some action will be taken by the directors on the declaration of the New York & Harlem railroad.

TEXAS COMPANY AND STANDARD

NEW YORK—The increase in the Texas Company dividend must be very welcome to the beneficiaries of the estate of the late John W. Gates. When the dividend was reduced from 10 to 5 per cent John W. Gates had \$11,000,000 in it. The Texas Company has 37,000 acres of oil land. John W. Gates believed it was to sell higher than Standard Oil. There have been many rumors that the Standard Oil people had a large interest in the Texas Company. It is said the Standard Oil people are not stockholders in this concern but do own one half of its \$12,000,000 bonds.

STEEL ORDERS ARE INCREASED

NEW YORK—The U. S. Steel Corporation in its monthly statement issued at noon today showed unfilled orders on its books as of Aug. 31 last of 6,163,375 tons. This compared with 6,957,079 tons on July 31, an increase of 206,296 tons.

SEARS-ROEBUCK

The gross sales of the Sears-Roebuck Company for the first eight months of the year were \$49,922,165, or at the annual rate of nearly \$75,000,000. While August did not show as big an increase over August, 1911, as July did over the corresponding month of 1911, August gross was \$37,000 larger than for July, and the largest August on record. So far in 1912 there has been an increase of \$10,068,051 in sales, equal to 25.26 per cent.

ADVANCE IN LEAD PRICES

NEW YORK—The American Smelting & Refining Company has advanced the price of shipment lead from 4.85c to 5.10c.

STANDING OF THE CLEARING HOUSE BANKS OF BOSTON

The individual reserve standing of local national banks, members of the Boston clearing house, at present and a week ago, is presented in the table given below. In addition to the legal reserve carried here and in New York (one half may stand in the form of deposits with the New York correspondent banks), what may be called actual reserve at present as computed, as indicated by the excess reserve in New York. The excess of deposits with New York reserve agents over the amount which may be counted as half of legal reserve is here counted part of reserve instead of simply an offset to deposit liabilities, as is done in figuring legal reserve.

The excess or actual reserve over 25 per cent denotes the amount which might be deducted from the total reserve in both cities, Boston and New York, and still leave the legal reserve intact. No reserve is computed against government deposits. The table follows:

Bank	Legal
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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

ITALY STRENGTHENING HER SMALL WARSHIPS

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—A survey of Italian naval construction as it is at the present, independent of battleship construction, and of the Italian navy of 1914 is published by the Corriere della Sera and affords interesting reading.

The paper states that it is not the intention of Italy to continue the construction of armored cruisers by reason of the expenditure involved. The use of armored cruisers over a large area of action is not considered indispensable to Italy. A homogeneous line of ships is in accord with Italian tradition and is sufficient for requirements, especially as neither France nor Austria is contemplating the construction of fast armored cruisers.

At the present time three scouts of the Quarto class are under construction. These three, the Quarto, the Marsala and the Nino Bixio, will be ready by the spring of 1913. They have a speed of 28 knots, are of 350 tons and are armored only sufficiently to protect the bridge. The scouts to be proposed in the new naval program will be bigger and more heavily armored, whilst all vital parts of the ships will be protected.

A proposal has been made that the scouts should be superseded by torpedo catchers of 35 knots and this proposal may be adopted on account of expense, as for the cost of three scouts (£2,800,000) ten torpedo catchers could be built.

It is computed that when the substitution of the Schichau torpedo boats by the new Italian-built boats is completed Italy will have a squadron of 40 units of 130 tons, with an effective speed of 32 to 34 knots. Thirteen of these boats are already in service.

The building was allotted as follows: Eighteen to Pattison of Naples, 12 to Odero of Sestri, 8 to Ansaldo, and 2 elsewhere. To these must be added 12 torpedo boat destroyers of ancient type, which will be retained in the service. The new torpedo boat destroyers under construction are 10 in number, six of the Impavido type and four of the Ardito and Ardena type, and are all of about 700 tons. The first six are being built by Pattison of Naples, and are fitted with Tori turbines.

Fifteen million lire were set aside by the minister of marine in the extraordinary naval budget for torpedo boat construction. This sum will be applied to the construction of destroyers of 900 tons with naphthalene motors and a required speed of 32 knots. The submarines of the Italian navy consist of seven small and old submarines and five new vessels. These are being built by the Fiat-San-Giorgio Company. They are of 300 tons with naphthalene motors and are capable of making 14 knots on the surface.

HERMETIC MASK ENABLES FRENCH INVENTOR TO DESCEND AS DIVER



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations)

The Frenchman Fernex, the inventor of the new diving apparatus preparing to prove its possibilities in river Seine

LABOR IS STRIVING TO WIN MIDLOTHIAN FROM THE LIBERALS

Question of Land Taxation Is Not Conducive to Unity on Government Side and Home Rule Is Also Fore

RESULT DOUBTFUL

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The date of the Midlothian election has been fixed for today. Some time on Wednesday the country will know the result of a political incident which may have an enormous effect on the immediate future of the parties.

The Liberals have a great majority to their credit, something a little upwards of 3000. Their position, however, is not so strong as it was in Carmarthen, where it would have been possible for them to have lost half their votes to the Labor candidate and still to have beaten the Unionist. If the Labor candidate at Midlothian should succeed in drawing even less than half the Liberal vote the Unionist will win the seat.

It is the first time that there has been a triangular contest in Midlothian, and the Labor party have entered upon it with an exceptionally strong candidate. The faux pas of the ex-chief whip, in requesting the Liberals to vote for this candidate on account of his exceptional qualities, has given him a standing in the constituency which it is impossible for the supporters of the official candidate to undermine. It is in these circumstances the Ministerialists find reason for considerable misgivings as to the result of the election and are putting out all their strength in order to hold the seat for the party.

Labor Candidate Strong

The Labor representative, Provost R. Brown, is an exceptionally strong candidate. That was made disastrously clear, as far as the Liberals are concerned, to the constituency by the then master of Elibank. He is standing on a moderate platform and has the entire support of the suffragists.

The Liberal and the Unionist have both given, in a way, satisfactory assurances on the subject of female suffrage, but they have declined to pledge themselves in any way. Provost Brown has undertaken to vote for the suffrage bill, whether it takes the form of woman suffrage or the more limited form of suffrage offered in the conciliation bill. In these circumstances he has naturally gained the full support of the suffrage party. That this support is not a negligible quantity was made perfectly clear in an incident which recently occurred.

Mrs. Robertson, a Manchester suffragist, was speaking at an open air meeting in favor of Provost Brown. In the midst of her address Mr. Outhwaite, who recently succeeded in carrying Hanley for the Liberals, arrived on the scene and claimed her stand. The lady declined to move until she had finished her address, on which the chairman of the Liberal meeting made his way to the stand. Seeing that there was likely to be a disturbance Mrs. Robertson vacated the stand and requested the crowd to follow her down the road and form another meeting. This it did almost to a man and Mr. Outhwaite was left in possession of the stand and no audience.

Miners Are Factor

The Labor candidate relies largely on the miners and in securing their votes he has the assistance and support of

Robert Smillie, the man who probably exercises more influence over this body than anybody else in Scotland.

The Liberal candidate has secured the assistance of a great number of parliamentary speakers and amongst these is Mr. Outhwaite, the victor of Hanley. Mr. Outhwaite declares that he carried Hanley through his advocacy of the taxation of land values and he maintains that the Croxley election was lost largely because this policy was relegated to the background.

He is now pushing it strenuously to the fore in Midlothian and in the course of his campaign has come into collision with R. C. Munroe-Ferguson, the Liberal member for Leithburgh. He delivered a direct attack upon that gentleman at one of Mr. Shaw's meetings, declaring that the land taxers did not want any members of that gentleman's opinion in Parliament. This might be all very well if the Liberal party were composed entirely of land taxers, but it will not do much to cement the unity of the party, which is already torn asunder on this subject.

The Labor candidate is a land nationalizer and entirely opposed to the taxation of land values, which in its ultimate effect the Labor party regard as confiscation.

Mr. Shaw Accepts Help

Mr. Shaw, presumably, is at one with Mr. Outhwaite in this policy, as he has not repudiated his utterances and has accepted his help, knowing his opinions. The other element in land reform is represented in the Unionist, Major J. A. Hope, who is in favor of a scheme for the purchase of holdings, very much on the lines of that instituted in Ireland. The Unionist candidate, of course, is making much of the insurance act, which has perhaps lost the Liberals more votes than anything else in all their policy of the last six years. He is also forcing home rule to the fore and the opposition of north-east Ulster forms a considerable factor in his campaign.

Nobody would care to prophesy what the result may be. It depends entirely on the support given to the Labor candidate. It is not impossible that he may detach a sufficient number of voters to allow Major Hope to win the day, but the chances are distinct against him, and neither Carmarthen nor Hanley are propitious omens, though Croxley may have been so.

HOLLAND TO BUILD NEW BATTLESHIPS

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—It is understood that it is the intention of the Netherlands government to have four small dreadnoughts of about 17,000 tons added to the Dutch navy. The ships themselves would be built in England, but the guns would be supplied by the German firm of Krupp. Each ship will have a main armament of eight heavy guns, probably 12.2 inch, like those used in the German navy.

Seeing that the largest ship at present in possession of the Dutch navy is one of less than 7000 tons, namely, the Zeven Provinciën, the determination to add four vessels so largely exceeding both in tonnage and armament anything already possessed by the Dutch navy, must be regarded as a move of no little significance, especially when it is taken in conjunction with the decision of Russia to increase to so large an extent her naval strength in the Baltic.

GENDARMERIE BUSY IN PERSIA

(Special to the Monitor)

TEHERAN, Persia—The recent check on the Persian gendarmie near Shiraz has not discouraged the Swedish organizers of the force. Colonel Hjalmarson has already framed a scheme for sending 925 men under the command of Swedish and Persian officers, from Teheran to Fars in the coming spring. The gendarmie force at present at Shiraz numbers about 300 men.

IMPROVED TURBINE ENGINE IS TESTED IN BRITISH DESTROYER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The name of Sir Charles Parsons is inseparable from the system of turbine used for the propulsion of vessels and discovered by him. Magnificent as have been the results already obtained, it is not improbable that, in the near future, results of a still more remarkable nature, owing to improvements made on the existing system, will be reported.

It appears that H. M. S. Badger, a torpedo-boat destroyer, has been fitted with the new type of marine engine referred to; and although no details of either the experiment or of the results obtained are known, it is understood that a considerable increase in speed as well as economy in the consumption of fuel has resulted.

It was reported some time ago that Sir Charles was engaged in conducting experiments of an important nature with the engines of a tramp steamer, and the interest now being taken by the admiralty in the invention is doubtless due to the experiments having proved successful. The utmost secrecy has been maintained with respect to the matter and the publication of an official report as to the success or otherwise of the trials is therefore being looked forward to with much interest by those connected with naval matters.

GERMAN OIL-DRIVEN CRUISER TO GO 12,000 MILES WITHOUT STOP

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The question of the use of oil fuel for the battleships of the future still engages the attention of marine engineers. Indeed there are those who maintain that the days of ordinary steam engines for marine purposes is at last numbered.

While no official announcement has been made on the subject it is understood that the German naval authorities have decided to construct a cruiser on the lines of the now well known oil driven vessel, Selandia. It is further stated that the keel for this interesting vessel will be laid in the immediate future, and it is added that she will be of between 5000 and 6000 tons, and will be able to steam at the rate of 25 knots per hour.

The advantages of such a vessel are numerous, as was pointed out in an interview published recently, of a representative of The Christian Science Monitor with Captain Gabe of the Selandia, while she was lying in the West India docks, London. By no means the least important feature of the oil-driven vessel is the immense increase in the radius, and it is stated that the cruiser to be constructed for the German navy will be able to travel some 12,000 miles without taking in further supply of fuel.

REFORMED CHIEF OF PIRATES IS POPULAR FOR HIS GOOD WORK

(Special to the Monitor)

HONGKONG—Perhaps no other country has acted on the principle of setting a thief to catch a thief as China has done since the revolution, at least in the South, where many of the pirate and robber bands which infested the country threw themselves with great fervor into the fight for constitutional freedom.

Li Fook Kam, who was one of the most notorious of the pirate chiefs before the revolution, and who has proved such a help to the government since, has just tendered his resignation. He has been in charge of Honam and has several regiments of soldiers there keeping order. Ever since he took up this work Honam has been quiet and there have been no disturbances, and as a result every one is well pleased with the former pirate.

It is not a very easy matter to keep a place like Honam quiet, as all the bad characters and schemers and plotters usually make their way over there, and in the early days of the revolution several counter-attacks were expected from this quarter. General Li's work is worthy of recognition, and the people in a body are clamoring for the government to keep him in office. Petitions to this effect have been sent up to the Governor and it is expected that he will be retained in office.

SCOTCH CROFTER BEING SOUGHT BY STATE OF N. S. W.

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—In consequence of the strong recommendations made by the Scottish commission which recently visited New South Wales, the government is offering facilities to a new type of settler, the Scottish crofter. The ability of these people in turning to best advantage inferior coastal lands is well known, and a scheme is in course of preparation to subdivide a substantial coastal area into small blocks and provide certain assistance and privileges to settlers who will undertake close culture. It is hoped that as a result of communications with Scotland a party of crofters will take up these coastal blocks.

ODESSA-LONDON LINE APPROVED

(Special to the Monitor)

ODESSA, Russia—The mercantile marine department of the Russian ministry of commerce and industry has put forward a scheme, which has been endorsed by the council of ministers, for running three steamers of 6000 tons burden with a speed of 10 to 11 knots, from Odessa to London and Hull at the beginning of 1913.

It is estimated that the boats will make either 16 or 24 trips per annum and that of the 6000 tons burden two thirds will be grain. The ships will be of a type suitable for the carrying of emigrants or military forces, and will carry fresh water condensers which have been specially asked for.

Connected with this scheme is the establishment in Odessa and other Black sea ports, by the Russian government, of extensive cold storage accommodation on the latest principles. The cold storage shipments will consist chiefly of meat, eggs and butter.

PRISONERS SENT TO LISBON

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON, Portugal—The first batch of political prisoners sentenced by the courts-martial for conspiracy against the Portuguese republic were shipped here from Oporto in the steamer Cabo Verde. The prisoners, who number 79, include Dom Joao de Almeida, one of the Royalist leaders, and a former captain of the Austrian cavalry.

TWO TURKISH PARTIES STRIVING FOR POWER

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—The struggle in the cabinet between the supporters of the Young Turks and their opponents led by Kiamil Pasha, is still undecided.

The idea that the present ministry is a result of the final fall of the committee is an entirely mistaken one. Since the enforced resignation of Said Pasha, Djavid Bey has been the most active of the Young Turk group in carrying the war into the enemy's country. In Salonika, the headquarters of the committee, to which he has betaken himself, he is advocating the committee's case with all his usual ability.

Count Berchtold's proposal has supplied him with the most valuable argument, as he is now able to point out that the pourparlers which are being conducted by the agents of the cabinet, for peace with Italy, combined with the interference outlined in the Austrian note, are an indication of the revival of the claim of Europe to interfere in Ottoman affairs, which was never tolerated as long as the committee was in office.

Both parties are exerting every effort to gain possession of the power which will enable them to control the elections, and the composition of the cabinet alters with astonishing rapidity.

Meantime, a state of siege has been proclaimed at Kutchana and the trial of

the ringleaders in the massacre there by court martial has been ordered by the minister for war. It is believed that this step will relieve the tension in Bulgaria, whilst the terms which have been granted to the rebellious Albanians will lead to the cessation of the dangerous disturbances upon the Montenegrin frontier.

WASTE AREAS IN PRUSSIA ARE USED

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Extraordinary progress has been made in recent years in the reclamation and cultivation of bogs and swamp tracts in various districts of the kingdom.

A start was originally made a few years ago in the east of the country, but the work has since been carried out over the entire north of Prussia, and now the commission placed in charge of the work has started operations in the province of East Prussia, where the government has placed some 50,000 acres at their disposal.

No difficulty is experienced in obtaining settlers for the newly reclaimed land. The latter is for the most part suitable only for pasturage, but considerable tracts exist nevertheless on which it has been possible to grow cereals.

AEGEAN ENVOYS VISITING ROME TO SEEK FREEDOM

(Special to the Monitor)

ATHENS, Greece—The fall of the cabinet in Turkey has made the prospects of peace in the near future more probable. In consequence the inhabitants of the islands of the Aegean occupied by Italy, anxious not to return under the suzerainty of Turkey, have sent a deputation to Rome with the special purpose of requesting an interview with the minister of foreign affairs.

The deputation consists of M. Calavros, representing Kalymnos; M. Beniamin, Symi, and M. Constantinides, Rhodes. It is believed that a memorial will be presented to the Marquis di San Giuliano in which the declaration is made that the islanders will on no account accept the restoration of Ottoman rule.

ANTI-JEWISH ACTS AFFECTING TRADE

(Special to the Monitor)

ODESSA, Russia—The stringency of the anti-Semitic policy pursued by the government is seriously affecting trade in the south of Russia. In view of the expulsion of the Jews from the villages in the government of Kherson, the Odessa bourse committee and other associations have petitioned the minister of the interior in favor of the Jews, whom they describe as law-abiding, sober, industrious and thrifty. The minister of the interior's policy in ridding the villages of their Jewish inhabitants is that of M. Kokovtseff, the premier, who is simply putting into effect the anti-Semitic procedure of M. Stolypin, his predecessor.

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This Week's Article on the European Workman

treats of an interesting phase—tells how families live on \$5.00 a week in South London. Read how it is done in tomorrow's Monitor.

THE HOME FORUM

PLEASURES SHARED WITH MANY

TO GLANCE at any one of the big metropolitan dailies when they send forth a specially festive number is like looking into a copy of the "Arabian Nights." Here the doings of the fabulously rich are accounted of in more or less faithful hyperbole; for the doings of the very rich are usually hyperbolic from the average standpoint, however faithfully chronicled. These things combined with the familiar wonders of every day, such as motion picture shows—what is commoner and cheaper than a motion picture show, and what more marvelous?—and automobile or aeroplane meets and the latest news by wireless, make up such an array of marvels as folk of old thought were but the misty segment of the poet's dream.

For example, the outdoor parties which Miss Helen Gould gives at her estate near New York sound too good to be true, from various points of view. She began by giving one party to 300 children and it was such a success that she has kept on giving them, in increasing numbers. As she says, she likes to have plenty of people at her parties and so takes pains to invite people who have not many social engagements. This expresses admirably the real democracy of her attitude, apparently. The influence of her thought as well as her deeds is doing much, people say, to merge the thought of the so-called rich and poor into a common humanity.

An instance of this is cited by the New York Sun. One little chap was overheard telling a comrade about his visit to Miss Gould. The other asked, awestruck, "Did she sit on a throne?" "Nope," answered the much-traveled one, "she sat on the grass." The manner of his saying this did more than the words to convey his sense of perfect equality with the famous lady, or rather his recognition that she did not put airs, did not think in airy terms, was just "folks."

Ruins Made to Order

"These may have come down from the stone age," declared the professor, according to the Washington Herald. "I would give a deal to know just how ancient these ruins are." The hotel proprietor took him aside. "On the quiet, professor, I put up the ruins with some material I had left over when I built the hotel."

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MEREDITH ANALYZED IN HIS OWN WORDS

SOME ONE estimating George Meredith has said that he is the great aristocrat among all the literary Englishmen. This was said while admitting the essentially democratic attitude of the man, and the paradox was explained in saying that only the really democratic attitude can produce the pure aristocrat, dependent not on circumstance of birth for his conscious superiority, but actually recognizing himself as superior by the indubitable proofs he has given himself.

Now apropos of such a pronouncement it is interesting to note that Meredith

wrote of himself as follows in a letter from the collection now running in Scribner's:

"I am, I trust, to the full as modest a person as I am bound to be. In origin I am what is called here a nobody, and my pretensions to that rank have always received due encouragement by which I am inclined to democracy, even in letters, and tend to think of the claims of others when I find myself exalted."

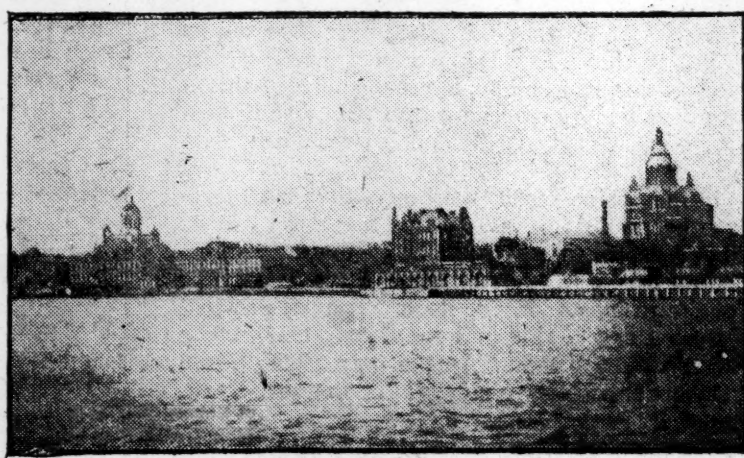
"This is the advantage I have gained from sharp schooling. Good work is the main object. Mine I know to be faulty. I

can only say generally that I have done my best to make it worthy. On the other hand, simple appreciation, without comparisons of me with contemporaries, is welcome to my heart. Some one—is it you?—accuses me of cynicism. Against that I do protest. None of my writings can be said to show a want of faith in humanity, or of sympathy with the weaker, or that I do not read the right meaning of strength."

Surely no more brilliantly patrician head and face was ever borne by famous penman than Meredith's portraits show. There is the look of refinement and delicately poised powers and a surpassing beauty which one associates rather with poetry and idealism of a less sturdy quality than Meredith's. Meredith for all his nobility of aim and the urge in him to what he calls a "pitch above our common human," is notably sane and practical. He loves his kind, of this one is sure, and the charge of cynicism is nowhere less deserved than by the author of "Richard Feverel" or even the author of "Lord Ormont."

Meredith writes on one occasion, "I need all my strength to stand the buffets of the harsh facts of existence," and looking into his pictured face one feels poignantly the yearning to be "but understood and loved," that Lowell says is in us all. And by the way it is sweet to note Meredith's words of Lowell. Invited on some occasion to a week end with him he wrote of "Lowell, whom I love."

PEEP INTO FINNISH CAPITAL



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
VIEW OF HELSINKI, FINLAND

SKIRTING the southern coast of Finland from Hangö past Porkkala we pass by broken stretches of firs and pine above which rise the spires of the new Lutheran church, and Helsinki, with its blue waters and red, gold and white buildings gay in the morning sunshine comes into sight. Presently the gangway is lowered and we find ourselves in the modern capital of the grand duchy of Finland. Helsinki, however, is Russian. The stately cathedral with its ball and cupola of burnished gold overshadowing the town from the northern side, the crowds on the Esplanadgatan, so freely intermixed with Russian uniforms, the sailors and officials on the quays, and at intervals, the firing of the guns from the fortress of Sveaborg, all are emphatic of the near presence of the Muscovite empire. And over the city is a veneer of cosmopolitanism, and the artificiality and gaiety of the casino.

Helsinki, however, has a charming moment, and that is when in the morning hours, mushroom-like, a great market springs up on the South harbor. Rows of boats have tubs of fish, protected from the sun by old umbrellas, and in each boat is a peasant woman peacefully awaiting the customer who will buy her wares. On the quay

itself are small stalls heaped with baskets of fruit and berries of all kinds for which Finland is famed. There are wild strawberries, raspberries, yellow berries peculiar to Finland, gooseberries, and on every stall are countryside flowers. A bucket of forget-me-nots, surely the last of the season, baskets of water lilies, and then another bucket, but this time containing two large salmon, are seen. The marketing of all Helsinki is done in the morning, for there are no butchers' or bakers' shops, no green-grocers, no fish shops.

In the middle of the gardens of the Esplanadgatan, where barefoot peasant women cut the grass with shears and tend the flower beds, is a statue of Runeberg the Finnish poet, the author of the Finnish national anthem, "Our Land." Beneath the statue is a figure representing Finland, with the inscription, "From the Finnish Nation." Here the students from the university gather and sing Finnish songs. In the Athenaeum are pictures by native artists, and here the primeval spirit of Finland is embodied in Axel Gallen's wonderful representations of the heroes of the Kalevala, the epic of Finnish literature. All around Helsinki are the islands fringed with silver birch, pipes and fish which shelter the wooden summer houses of the Finns.

Be Useful

BE USEFUL where thou livest, that they may
Both want and wish thy pleasing presence still.
Kindness, good parts, great places, are the way
To compass this. Find out men's wants and will
And meet them there. All worldly joys go less
To the one joy of doing kindnesses.

—George Herbert.

Water's Color Scale

Flowing water often reveals little of its own character; it borrows color in such profusion; it is deceitful indeed; more than two-faced, it is ten-faced; it throws back at us the varying sky changes from morning until night, becoming the color of anything within range of reflection. When the wave surface is turned at the right angle we get a hint of the local color of the water, or when it is excessively colored by foreign matter, its hue is discernible by standing and looking directly at the water at one's feet. Watch the leaden ocean beaten by rain, and then on a cloudless day trembling with deep pure blue, pure green and violet or aflame with the sunset glow, and you will realize that the prism or the mirror cannot surpass water in variety of color. —Craftsman.

Chinese Idea of Wagner

Probably the funniest opinion ever expressed on Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelung" was that of the Chinese ambassador in Berlin. He had been persuaded to go to Bayreuth in 1876, as Malwida von Meysenbug relates, in the expectation of seeing and hearing something very remarkable. When asked on his return how he had liked it, he replied with a look of pity: "It was quite pretty, but the music surely is for women and children rather than for men." —New York Post.

Plants Branched

Geraniums and begonias—Tie a piece of sponge on the leaf scar where you would like the branch to be. Keep the sponge moistened and the new shoot will soon start. —Ladies Home Journal.

CONVERSATION IN THE HOME

THOSE homes are fortunate where there is the natural habit of happy and intelligent talk among the members. Most of us, however, have sat at some time at a family table where the silence which hung over it was like a cloud through which no ray of bright give and take of fancy dared to penetrate. This silence may often be induced by the depression of some one member of the home, either as an habitual attitude, or on occasions when the general sympathy

is thus extended to some one who thinks he has "troubles of his own" as the phrase runs.

Surely the test of family success—that is of successful living in this intimate group—is the power of making the periodical reunions times of happiness and profit. Miss Ida Tarbell gives some wise advice on this subject in the American Magazine. She says:

Free family talk is sometimes ruined by a mistaken effort to direct it according to some artificial notions of what conversation means. Conversation means free giving of what is uppermost in the thought. The more spontaneous it is, the more interesting and genuine it is.

It is this freedom which gives to the talk of the child its surprise and often its startling power to set one thinking. Holding talk to some severe standard of consistency, dignity or subject is sure to stiffen and hamper it. There could have been nothing very free or joyful about talking according to a program as the ladies of the eighteenth century salons were more or less inclined. Good conversation runs like water, nothing is foreign to it. "Farming is such an unintellectual subject," I heard a critical young woman say to her husband, whose tastes were bucolic. The young woman did not realize that one of the masterpieces of the greatest of the world's writers was on farming—most practical farming too! That which relates to the life of each, interests each, concerns each—that is the material for conversation, if it is to be enjoyable or productive.

Old Gem Rediscovered

A mining engineer of New York has found a mine in Mexico which he says contains one of the most valuable and curious gems in the world, according to a report in the El Paso (Tex.) Herald. Among the ancient Mexicans the stone was called chalchihuitl, pronounced chalc-he-we-tal.

"You will find in the history of the conquest of Mexico," said the discoverer of this mine, "that the ambassadors of Montezuma brought to Cortez, among other valuable presents, four gems which they called chalchihuitl, and told him that each gem was worth more than a load (240 pounds) of gold. The historian describes the gem as being translucent, of a beautiful greenish blue, streaked with white. It was more highly esteemed and considered of more value than diamonds, rubies or emeralds."

Men . . . hinder us from helping ourselves.—Goethe.

GOD EVER-NEAR

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DOWN through the centuries comes the bewildered cry of mortals, as echoed by Job, "Oh that I knew where I might find him!" Inherent in mankind is the tendency to reach out for something above itself, something which stands firm midst the flux of material life. The religiousist frankly admits that he is seeking more of God; in his laboratory the material investigator tirelessly endeavors by research and experiment to arrive at some knowledge of the first great cause, the source of life; the artist strives for a perfect and ideal beauty. Each seeks, in fact, for his highest conception of good. Thus humanity rushes to and fro on its ceaseless quest, too often failing to hear the loving call of the Wayshower, "Come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

The explanation of man's unrest is summed up in the fact that he is trying to live materially while in reality he is spiritual. Man is the image or reflection of God, Spirit. One of the strongest proofs that can be afforded of this is the utter inability of materiality long to satisfy mankind. Theoretically, at least, God is generally admitted to be Spirit, but by some strange lack of logic, His children are deemed to be a compound of much matter and a little spirituality. Yet man's instinct gives the lie to this absurd theory by its response to the higher law which is ceaselessly at work in mortal consciousness to dispel the seeming separation of God and man. Truly this separation is but seeming. In reality there is, there can be, no separation between the real man and his divine Principle. Human hearts have sensed this unity throughout all time, and proclaim it thus: "Whither shall I flee from thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there; if I make my bed in hell, behold, thou art there." St. John, the beloved disciple, dwells on this thought throughout his writings, and brings it out with special clearness in the wonderful seventeenth chapter of his gospel.

The poet sings, "Closer is He than breathing, nearer than hands and feet," and in more recent times Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, built upon this rock of man's unity with God a practical religion, which is reinstating primitive Christianity with all its healing works.

This great fact of spiritual oneness is no vague theory nor beautiful dream; it is the foundation of all right living and all true progress. In the Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy uses Life, Truth and Love as synonymous terms for God, the Bible furnishing unquestionable authority for these terms. Now, then, if one constantly holds to the thought that he cannot for an instant be separated from God as Life, it inevitably follows that his human sense of life will at once begin to grow more harmonious, and he will find himself gradually losing faith in the three great enemies of mankind—those opposites of God—sin, sickness and death. He becomes ever-near as being realized more and

comes conscious that he reflects the stainless purity of the divine Life, and all love of sin naturally falls away from him.

One realizes, too, that in his true self he manifests the wholeness and perfection of the One altogether lovely, and the fear of, and belief in, sickness yields to this higher understanding. Even death itself, which the Bible calls the last enemy to be overcome, is less appalling as one begins to grasp the truth that what we call death is but a part of the dream of human life, and that it is powerless to touch the real man. In the words of St. Paul, "Neither death nor life . . . shall be able to separate us from the love of God." As one ponders daily and hourly the grand verity that God is Life, and includes in this thought not only oneself, but the whole universe and all men, a wonderful sense of joy and freedom floods the heart and this inner awakening is manifested in improved outward conditions. Thus human existence becomes happier, healthier, purer, finer and more unselfish.

In Christian Science we are led to think of God as Truth. The man who is constantly declaring his oneness with Truth, is gradually eliminating all error from his consciousness, and must bring to his daily round a clearer thought, a greater sincerity. Moreover, as he goes on, he attains to a higher standard of truthfulness; that is, he begins to see the unreliability of the testimony of the material senses which mortals have been accepting, and he is therefore slower to condemn, striving to "judge righteous judgment." Better yet, he ceases to judge others at all, remembering that Jesus said that he himself judged no man, leaving all judgment to the Father.

Highest and sweetest of all comes the sense of man's unity with Love. Like the cleansing spring freshets this thought overflows human consciousness, sweeping away the accumulations of envy, malice, hate and revenge; demolishing the "high places" of pride, self-love and self-will. Fear has no more power over the one who knows man to be at one with Love. Equipped with this understanding one goes forth gladly, knowing that his real self is the tenderly cherished son of the omnipotent Father, and that all men are his brothers. As the magnitude of this thought grows upon one, it is boundless in its power for good. We see that the general acceptance and demonstration of man's unity with divine Love is the sure and only cure for the great problems of our day. Moral, social and political wrongs give way before the "universal solvent of Love" (Science and Health, p. 242), and this realization must bring to each aspiring heart a new and higher sense of responsibility. Every loving, true thought benefits not only oneself but is an integral factor in the progress of the world.

To know God as Life, Truth and Love reveals incontrovertibly that it is the false belief in materiality alone which seems to separate man from his creator. This erroneous belief vanishes from each man's consciousness, never to reappear, with the bringing in of the knowledge that the truth is the only reality. God as ever-near as being realized more and

more by men daily. The highest yearnings are finding complete satisfaction in a demonstrable understanding of the eternal truth that the real man never has left and never can leave the shelter of the infinite Father's love and tenderness.

Happy day, when, all appetite controlled, all passion subdued, all matter subjugated, mind all-conquering mind, shall live and move, the monarch of the world!—Abraham Lincoln.

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"CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT"

Dogs in Training

A working man in Nashville, Tenn., had a team of dogs that apparently were as intelligent as those of the Arctic circle are reputed to be. St. Nicholas says: He had his faithful dogs in good training, using neither reins nor whip, but guiding them by a word of command. He had only to say "Start!" and off they went at a "dog-trot;" "Stop!" and they came to an immediate halt; a motion of his hand, and they swung around a corner as deftly as the swiftest little runabout. Usually he had eight dogs in harness and three outrunners, but occasionally the whole 11 were in the traces, and a pretty sight they made. Not only did they lend picturesqueness and interest to the streets of Nashville, but the lesson of patience and love and fidelity taught by this humble man and his cheerful little servants was one that lingered in the hearts of all who knew them.

Feathered Lamplighter

An amusing story is told about a lamplighter in a town where the lamps were incandescent gas lamps that were merely turned down by day and thus lighted by pushing down a lever. This lamplighter thought that the boys in his district were playing him a trick at a certain lamp, for day after day he found it burning when he arrived on his evening rounds. So one day he hid in the bushes nearby to watch and was much astonished to see the light go up, though there were no boys about. Investigating he

discovered that a bird had a nest in the corner of the lamp fixture and had the habit of perching on the lever that controlled the lamp in such a way that he turned on the light full head.

In another instance of the same kind a family was troubled by having the doorbell jangled at night, but the person who went to the door saw no one in sight. At last they learned that a mouse jumping down on the wire connections of the bell caused it to jingle.

Picture Puzzle



What kind of hat?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Crawl (cur-awl)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Tuesday, September 10, 1912

Germany and the United Kingdom

A FACT which emerges with extraordinary clearness from the torrent of news and commentary which is daily pouring through the press of Europe, is the similarity of the interests of Germany and the United Kingdom in the east. At a time when the eastern members of the great powers are openly speculating as to the future of the Ottoman possessions in Europe, Germany and the United Kingdom find themselves without any interest in the disturbance of the status quo, and yet with very decided interests in what might follow a redistribution of Ottoman territory.

The United Kingdom, as the greatest Muhammadan power in the world, has, of course, a special interest in the eastern question generally. Leaving this out of sight, there remains her commercial interest, which could be served by a policy which would serve equally well that of Germany. These interests are concerned rather with the decisions of the Porte in respect to economic questions than with regard to questions of territory. Neither country wishes for a yard of Turkish soil, but it is essential for each country that their economic projects should be treated by the Sublime Porte in a spirit of sympathy and fairness. The schemes of Russia, the friend of the United Kingdom, and of Austro-Hungary, the ally of Germany, would, if they could be made effective, reduce Turkey to a province of their own empires, and give the trade of these empires practically exclusive rights, to the detriment of British and German industries. With Russia or Austro-Hungary dominant in Constantinople, Bagdad railways and Mesopotamian irrigation schemes would be financed from St. Petersburg or Vienna, as the case might be. The port dues of Salonika would blossom into tariff restrictions, and what happened at Salonika would be repeated along the new frontiers.

The more closely the ill feeling between the United Kingdom and Germany is examined without prejudice, the greater is the difficulty of finding any cause for it not registered on the barometer of national ill temper. Now, history shows that the mercury in that barometer rises and falls with astonishing rapidity. Behind the Anglo-German mutual ill feeling is nothing to be compared to the centuries of sustained war between France and the United Kingdom. Not even Agadir, as a cause of dissension, can rank for a moment with the Fashoda incident. Yet today the entente between the United Kingdom and France is so complete that crowds of Frenchmen, whom a year or two ago nothing would have induced to touch a London pavement, may be seen every day in its streets. Recognizing what this means, it is impossible not to see that an Anglo-German reconciliation would be even easier. The days are past when nations can any longer continue to misunderstand each other over differences which have no valid existence. The cosmopolitanism of the world has begun, perhaps not too creditably, but still, begun to be made effective, in the realm of finance, and it will continue until the brotherhood of man is seriously established. This is not a mere altruistic banality. It is scientifically inevitable.

THERE is a popular call for more stepless cars in New York city. One, it appears, is not sufficient to accommodate all those who would like to be able to enter on the street level.

Making Canal Ways Attractive

one of the noblest of the world's highways shall also be one of the most attractive for the sightseer. In this connection, considerable, but not too much, is said of the present world-wide tendency toward the democratization of art. Everywhere, it is true, the disposition to break down the barriers—to raze, so to speak, the walls erected in other generations around artistic achievement, and to throw open the best that the world has to offer freely to the view of the people—is growing. Hence the free museums, the free gardens, the free parks; hence the increasing striving to put a better face on the workaday world and to replace ugliness with beauty.

The land, at home and abroad, is scarred and disfigured by the railroad rights of way. Sometime there will be an effective revolt of public thought against the outrage the railroads in many parts are perpetrating upon the landscape. Some of the railroad corporations, anticipating popular impatience, are already improving their roadways. Some, it should be said, with most creditable regard for the feelings of their patrons, are expending large sums of money in bettering the views from their car windows. It is only fair to say that the railroad builders had to think of something besides the esthetic; utility rather than beauty was the watchword of the railroad construction period. These undertakings, however, have long since passed the experimental stage. They are now established "plants." Just as some of the more hideous of the factories and factory districts have been made pleasing to the eye, so also should the railroad rights of way, railroad yards and railroad stations.

More to the point at present is the question of improving the canal ways. The Panama canal is by no means the only one requiring or likely soon to require attention in this particular. A waterway building period is setting in. There could be no better time than the present for putting in motion moral forces that will prevent a duplication of the railroad scars. The canal ways everywhere should be left by the engineers and contractors in a completed state. The debris should not be allowed to disfigure the land. Whether the waterway be a barge canal or a ship canal, whether it is intended to bring produce from the Great lakes to the Atlantic, to carry ships between the Great lakes and the gulf, or to facilitate coast traffic by cutting off a cape from the mainland, it should be a finished work. The national art commission will, it is to be hoped, have the opportunity on the isthmus of showing the United States and the world what a finished waterway should be.

The Result in Maine

MAINE polled 66,987 votes for William Howard Taft in 1908, against 35,403 for William Jennings Bryan, the plurality of the Republican nominee for the presidency being 31,584. In 1910 this showing was practically reversed. The plurality of 31,584 was wiped out and Frederick W. Plaisted, Democrat, was elected Governor over Bert M. Fernald, Republican, by a majority of 8755. On Monday there was another shift in the expression of political sentiment and the Democratic victor of two years ago was defeated by the Republican nominee, William T. Haines, by a plurality of about 3000. Moreover, in the congressional and county elections the party so generally in popular disfavor two years ago has recovered practically all losses in office, although not in votes. There is a striking difference between the Taft and the Haines pluralities.

From the viewpoint of state politics the result of Monday's balloting in Maine is a Republican victory; from the viewpoint of national politics the margin on the Republican side, taking the inevitable split of the party's vote into consideration, is so small as to make it almost certain that the state will be counted for Governor Wilson in November. Nothing can be simpler than the proposition that a bare majority for a united Republican party will cease to be a majority when the vote of that party is divided between Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt.

There is nothing in the Maine result, therefore, that can be regarded as encouraging either to the friends of Mr. Taft or the friends of Mr. Roosevelt. What it emphasizes is that a house divided against itself cannot stand. In all this, on the other hand, there necessarily is great satisfaction for the friends of Mr. Wilson. The pre-national election contests in Vermont and Maine indicate clearly that, unless there shall soon be a very radical change in the entire Republican situation, the present Governor of New Jersey will be the next President of the United States.

Lowered Labor Standards

A FEDERAL government expert, engaged since 1908 in studying for the immigration commission conditions of labor in factories and in mines, contributes to the Atlantic Monthly a discussion of the "protection" issue which is typical of a kind that voters of the United States are likely to hear oftener as the century grows older. For decades and generations the insistence has been that if only "commodities" were protected sufficiently against rival goods made by lower-waged foreigners, the American wage earner need fear no lessening of his relative power, purchasing or otherwise. But while this gate has been barred, another has been left open, and "a supply of low-grade labor has had the effect of forcing almost all native Americans from mines and industrial establishments, of causing a deterioration in working and living conditions," not to mention other unfortunate effects ascertained by Mr. Lauck. In short, a non-restrictive immigration policy has given to manufacturers and to mine owners operatives willing to accept lower standards of pay and living, at the same time that a tariff policy on goods imported has enabled these same producers to fend off commodities produced abroad that otherwise, if imported, might have reduced costs of living to American consumers.

Now, however, appear some secondary results of the process not contemplated by those responsible for it. Political and social movements begin to reflect the influence of a process that has furnished the country with a wage-earning class that is largely foreign born and not subject to American traditions or principles. Currents begin to run that have back of them some show of resentment toward men and parties that, in their excessive desire for increased output of commodities and reduced cost of the same to the producer, have ignored the reflex influence of their demands and of their special laws upon the human ideals and social standards of an America that was created and molded by men and women of northern Europe.

A temper is rising that indicates less concern hereafter with protection of commodities and more care for stricter standards of admission to American opportunities for labor. The Australian "protectionists" have had in mind both the employer and the wage-earner in defining their commonwealth's legislation; and immigrants have been selected with reference to clearly defined ideals of citizenship never to be lowered.

A WELL-KNOWN woman educator of the United States, complimented recently upon the success of the public schools in her charge, expressed the hope that the pupils turned out, whether from the grammar grades or the high schools, would demonstrate this success by proving to be not merely ornamental members of society but useful men and women. Her idea, elaborated a little farther, was that the public schools of the country were intended to prepare its children for the responsibilities of life, and that boys and girls, no matter how well circumstanced their parents, or how bright their financial prospects, should be taught how to work. This idea seems to be permeating the entire educational system of the nation at the present time. Teachers, as well as principals and superintendents are coming to understand more clearly that the main interest of the public in so liberally supporting an educational establishment free for all is in having that establishment fit the youth of the country for the discharge of the duties of good citizenship.

In the insular possessions, and notably in the Philippines, where the educational system is relieved of the trammels of valueless tradition, this idea has taken deep root. More than this, having been planted in virgin soil it is bearing good fruit plentifully. It is possible that the view may be received with just a trifle of resentment at home, but the American teachers in the archipelago have made such progress in the matter of teaching the young Filipinos how to be useful that they think it would do no harm whatever if the United States should take some hints in public education from them. However this may be, the reports received by the bureau of education at Washington concerning the progress of education in the Philippines are most encouraging. The boys, in addition to ordinary schooling, are put to manual training early. They are taught trades that industrial conditions on the islands call for. When they leave school they are not helpless, or ready and eager, and compelled to accept the first thing that offers. They have trades; they are equipped for some useful calling; they have practically served an apprenticeship which entitles them to become wage earners. Under the public school

Useful Schooling in the Philippines

system the Philippines are building up a great business in the manufacture of hand-made hats. The girls are taught sewing, lace making, embroidery and other of the useful and remunerative arts. It is already discovered that the Filipino girl and woman, trained in arts and crafts, are worthy competitors of the female workers in the most advanced industrial nations of Europe. At present over 400,000 public school children in the Philippines are engaged in some kind of useful handwork. No less than twenty-six well-equipped trade schools have been established in Manila alone, and, pleasanter news than all, these schools are but the stepping stones to institutions that will soon be graduating finished students in all the liberal arts.

UNITED STATES consuls in Germany and Russia report large beet crops in those countries. In Germany the acreage and production have both increased, the former about 9 per cent. In Russia there is a decrease in acreage of about 3 per cent. In both cases comparison is made with the planting and yield of last year, which were exceptionally large. The net increase is considerable, but will not of itself offset the shrinkage in cane production. Some of the figures are highly instructive. In Germany the acreage planted in beets this year is 1,350,077, as against 1,243,652 in 1911. In Russia the acreage planted in beets this year is 1,897,000, as against 1,955,000 last year. In Germany there are 341 beet sugar factories in actual operation; in Russia it is expected that the production of beet sugar for 1912-13 will be 1,177,420 tons of 2240 pounds.

In the United States, with all of the advantages enjoyed by its farmers, the acreage does not compare with that planted and harvested in either of the two European countries above named. It is increasing annually, but up to the year 1909-10, for all the states engaged in the industry, it was only 420,000. These states were California, Colorado, Idaho, Michigan, Utah, Wisconsin, Colorado leading. Since then there has been a great development of beet culture in the Southwest. The seventh sugar factory of the Los Angeles district has just been established on the Chino ranch, below Ponomo. The American Sugar Company has about 7000 acres under cultivation in the San Fernando valley. Elsewhere in the Southwest sugar beet growing is becoming an important branch of agriculture, while Michigan and other states are exhibiting the normal ratio of increase in production. But there is no such expansion visible in this as in some other American industries. Protectionists and free traders are at variance, of course, as to the cause, and the matter is one that may not at this time be fully discussed without paving the way for political controversy. All that the impartial looker-on—the man up a tree—can do is to wonder why the beet industry of the United States should lag behind that of other countries.

IT MAY BE that the judiciary and the machinery of justice are leagued against the laboring man; it may be that capitalists are bound to compass his unhappiness and to balk his prosperity; it may be that all that do not acquiesce in the entire demands of organized labor are joined in a conspiracy together with the rest of the part of the community against what, if numbers mean anything, is after all but a small part of that community. But there are none of them hypotheses that commend themselves to any practical test of observation or common sense. Notwithstanding this self-evident fact, men may let themselves be persuaded too easily to believe accusations far too carelessly made and too little susceptible of proof.

It was the father of a celebrated English barrister in the early nineteenth century that said of him to a friend, "He's in the sedition line." In other words, the cool-headed old gentleman quite understood that his son's fee-book had swollen through defending sundry from the iron heel of oppression. In those days the heel was a good deal heavier than it is now, but that did not prevent a man that knew from understanding that there was such a thing as a professional indignation. Let us approach the question of today quite candidly and without irritation and let us say flatly that unless writers and speakers exercise the greatest restraint on themselves they will run the risk of being accused of being in something very like a "social justice line." Sooner or later a warfare carried on in the spirit that argues a vast conspiracy on the part of society against a distinctly restricted group in it, must end in a failure not only of reasons but even of words. If it is impossible "to refute a sneer," it is very nearly so to refute a not impartial appeal to the golden rule. The difficulty is a practical one; writers "impeach" the courts, they "impeach" law officers and they "impeach" by implication those that insist that wisdom is the essential partner of all humanitarian proposals. Who will be left that cannot be "impeached" or "scored"? Human society is so made that vast conspiracies, vast leagues against the happiness of any, are much more the exception than the rule. Men in great masses may make mistakes and bitter bad ones, too; they may for years countenance all manner of unrighteousness and do an enormous amount of mischief. Yet it would be hard to show many cases where these things were done of a set, collective purpose; they are, on the contrary, done through unconscious ignorance, moral as often as not. The disposition that here and there has shown itself to hold what is called "the law" as a scapegoat and to construe the rules of justice by standards that are emotional and personal, will never assist in building up a system of jurisprudence that meets the real needs of the century and that will be at once generous and strong. The radical of today may stay a radical forever but he will be a conservative about what he knows; the defendant of today is the plaintiff of tomorrow and the indulgence that he has demanded he may not so readily dispense.

THE new Zeppelin dirigible is built to do fifty miles an hour for sixty consecutive hours. The most remarkable thing about it, however, is the evidence its construction gives of the tenacity with which the count clings to an idea.

CROSSING the Alps is not what it was in Hannibal's day, as is indicated by the fact that through the Simplon tunnel alone 410,000 passengers were carried between Italy and Switzerland last year.

AMERICANS are being criticized for building pergolas and then neglecting to cover them with vines. It is a good idea to set out the vines before planting the pergola.

WHATEVER else may happen in Newport, it does not seem reasonable at this time that \$25,000 entertainments will become common.

Beet Culture At Home and Abroad

"The Sedition Line"